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If we may credit the report from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, that the German cruisers Falke and Gazelle have received hurry orders from Berlin to proceed to LaGuayra, Venezuela, it is probable that the indemnity controversy which has long threatened to cause trouble between the Governments of Germany and Venezuela is now coming to a head. The basis of this dispute is a claim which the German Government, in behalf of certain financial institutions of Berlin, has made upon Venezuela for about \$1,200,000 of indemnity for the non-performance of certain obligations undertaken by the Venezuelan Government in connection with the construction of the Great Venezuelan Railway. The validity of this claim is denied by Venezuela, and Germany's demands for payment have been ignored in every instance. There is reason to believe that Germany has considered the question of resorting to coercive measures to enforce payment of the claim and that diplomatic inquiries have been instituted to ascertain whether the United States would object to a blockade of Venezuela's principal seaport with that purpose in view. It is believed, indeed, that these inquiries elicited the following definition of the American attitude from the President as given in his last annual message: "We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power." It is possible therefore that, on specific assurances from Germany that she contemplated no aggression upon the territorial integrity of Venezuela, a blockade of the port of La Guayra by a German squadron would not be seriously opposed by the United States. It would be a brutal perversion of the Monroe Doctrine to interpose it as a bar to prevent the collection of honest debts from delinquent governments, and nothing could be more unfortunate than to permit any republic of the western hemisphere to proceed on the theory that it could be so employed.

Another attempt of the obstructionists in Congress to interfere with the orderly processes of public business was defeated on June 14 when the House tabled Representative Hay's resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a statement showing "the amount of money expended by the United States since May 1, 1898, for the cost of the Army serving in the Philippines, for the maintenance of both the military and civil government of said islands, for the transport service to the islands, for the maintenance of the Insular Bureau of the War Department, and for any other purpose connected with the occupation and possession of the Philippine Islands of the United States." There is no earthly reason for these repeated demands for statements as to the cost of Government operations in the Philippines and elsewhere. All this information will be published in due season in the regular annual reports of the various departments. To compel the departments to compile it for immediate publication would entail an enormous amount of labor and expense and demoralize the fixed routine of business without a shadow of benefit to any legitimate interest. The efforts of Mr. Hay and his fellow obstructionists are mere politics, and mighty small politics at that.

Although many efforts have been made by Great Britain and other European nations to establish garrison classes at military posts whereby soldiers desirous of doing so might learn trades while in the enlisted service and thus return to civil life better prepared to earn a livelihood, it has remained for Denmark to institute the first really successful undertaking in that direction. She has adopted

the Sloyd system of manual training, under which classes are given from three to six hours of instruction every week in the use of various tools and implements which are furnished at the expense of the Government, the instructors being non-commissioned officers specially detailed for that purpose. The articles produced by these classes belong to the men who make them to be disposed of as they see fit, and to encourage industry and proficiency many prizes of considerable value are awarded annually to the most successful pupils in each class. The entire expense of this course of training is borne by the Danish Government, and the operation of the system is described as eminently wholesome not only in developing mechanical skill and habits of industry among the men, but in its effect on military discipline in general. The success of this experiment in the Danish Army deserves the attention of other governments, for if it affords an antidote for the dangerous monotony of idleness in garrison life and at the same time fits the soldier to return to civil life as a practical artisan, it is worthy of general adoption.

If the over-heated "anti-imperialists" in Congress and elsewhere are not otherwise engaged, we beg to direct their attention to a matter which should receive their earnest attention. The Americans, both soldiers and civilians, in Manila are organizing a Fourth of July celebration which is to be chock full of oratory, music, fireworks and patriotic enthusiasm. Cannon will boom, flags will wave, the band will play divers and sundry patriotic tunes and the scream of the American eagle will be heard all the way from the northernmost edge of Luzon to the Southern rim of Mindanao. The air will fairly sizzle with patriotism, the whole archipelago will be painted red, white and blue, and the stars of the Oriental skies will be put into eclipse by those which gleam from the banner of the free. But it will bring icicles to the brows of the "anti-imperialists" to learn that the Filipinos themselves are joining in the preparations for this big jubilation with an ardor which is almost delirious. They have caught the American spirit. They have been "oppressed" or "water-cured" into a positive liking for American institutions, and the virus of liberty has so permeated their minds that they are sitting up o' nights singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and awaiting the dawn of the Glorious Fourth. If the "anti's" can contemplate this fraternal commingling of Americans and Filipinos in celebration of our National birthday without emitting another outburst of hot cinders and broken parts of speech it will be because they have developed powers of self-restraint with which they are not generally credited.

Among the one hundred and ten graduates of the United States Military Academy now on duty in the Philippines who joined in a banquet at Manila on the evening of June 11 in honor of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the institution was Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., who in an eloquent speech paid his respects to the United States Senator, who in the course of a recent debate spoke of West Point graduates as "charity boys." "The graduates of West Point may be 'charity boys,'" said Colonel Woodruff, "but in the Mexican War these boys saved the nation in money alone more than the military school has cost since its foundation. The same boys led 2,000,000 men to victory in the greatest of modern wars. The 'charity boys' have all paid their board and keep a thousand fold; they can glory in the fact that wherever 25,000 American troops have faced an enemy the commander of these men was a West Point graduate. The established reputation of the boys from West Point has become a synonym for honor, integrity and the highest credit in the country. They have saved the country millions of dollars and thousands of lives and the 'charity boys' will no doubt uphold in the present the proud supremacy of the United States."

It is to be hoped that the enemies of the Army will take notice of the fate which has befallen a sergeant, two corporals and four privates of the 5th U.S. Cavalry, who, while decorating the graves of American soldiers at Binangonan, Island of Luzon, on Memorial Day, were captured by a band of ladrones. The captives were carried away by the outlaws, and although a vigorous search was immediately instituted by the troops, it was not until two weeks later that any trace of them was discovered. All seven were found dead, torn limb from limb, hacked to pieces, so hideously mutilated that four of the bodies were beyond identification, and as separate interments were impossible all were buried in a common grave. This is an example of the monstrous savagery which our soldiers in the Philippines have had to deal with in scores of instances. Yet the "anti-imperialists" virtually contend that the murderous wretches capable of such atrocities are entitled to milder methods of warfare on the part of the United States than the Government enforced against the armies of the Confederacy during the Civil War!

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, of the British Army, who attended the coronation of King Alfonso, of Spain, describes the military aspect of the affair in an article in the Army and Navy Gazette of London in the course of which he speaks in the highest terms of the Spanish troops that participated in the ceremonies. He was profoundly impressed with the infantry, a majority of whom are men of only ten weeks' service, whose turnout, cleanliness, steadiness and silence were surprising. The physical and parade appearance of the battalions was faultless, says Colonel Vincent, and they were well-

clothed, well shod and well armed. "If to General Weyler, the Minister of War, is due the credit for these results," Colonel Vincent adds, "the young King and Spain are fortunate in having him." Colonel Vincent is of opinion that Spain is taking a new departure in military as well as in other matters, and concludes that the impression made upon the Army and upon the Spanish people at large by the King's bearing at his coronation "cannot fail to be a factor in the future."

Senator Elkins has a plan for the relief of Cuba which he believes would of more benefit to her than a reciprocity grant from the United States. He has introduced a joint resolution in the Senate providing for the annexation of Cuba and its admission as a State into the Union, his idea being that this arrangement would promptly cure all the economic ills which beset the island. It is doubtful, however, whether the Cubans will attach as much value to this matter as the Senator himself does. They haven't asked for annexation. It is not statehood that they want, but something that will enable them to till their lands and market their crops. It is a splendid and honorable prize that Senator Elkins would extend to them, but in Cuba's present distress his offering is much as if a king were to attempt to relieve a starving beggar by giving him a patent of nobility.

Mr. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, who went to Havana to report the inauguration of the new Cuban government for Collier's Weekly, having stated in that journal that he had found political dimensions in that island which seemed likely to result in civil war, President Palma has cabled an emphatic denial of the statement, adding that the utmost harmony prevails among the people. It is evident that Senor Palma takes Mr. Bryan altogether too seriously. A more thorough acquaintance with Mr. Bryan's record as a prophet of evil would show President Palma that none of the Nebraskan's dismal forebodings, either for the home market or for export, has ever been fulfilled, and that his forecasts have invariably been discredited by events.

It will require a high degree of moral courage on the part of the new Cuban Government to resist the project of a State lottery. The scheme for which it is hoped to procure the sanction of President Palma is peculiarly insidious, its ostensible purpose being to raise money to pay the members of the Cuban revolutionary Army for the time they were in arms against Spain. The promoters of the lottery estimate that it would yield a net revenue of \$1,500,000 a year for distribution among the Cuban veterans, and it is the expectation that this representation will subject the Government to powerful pressure from the men who served in the insurgent Army. The ingenuity of this scheme, which appeals to the national sense of gratitude to justify a system of legalized gambling under State authority, is undeniable. The result of the attempt will serve as a direct test of Cuban morals.

In the award of \$250,000 to Gen. Lord Kitchener for his services in the Boer war England makes it plain that she considers the soldier worthy of his hire. Lord Roberts got \$500,000 for his work in South Africa. Lord Wolseley received \$125,000 for his conduct of the Ashanti war, while the Duke of Wellington, after the battle of Waterloo, received a grant of \$3,500,000 and an allowance of \$20,000 a year in addition to enormous sums for his work in Spain. Lord Napier got \$10,000 a year for life for the victory at Magdala and Viscount Gough received the same for smashing the Sikhs at Chillianwallah. The British military officer who produces results gets something in his pocket. The American officer who does likewise too often gets something in that part of his anatomy immediately adjacent to his collar.

In adjusting the claim of Lieut. Comdr. Albert B. Willits for difference between the pay of a fleet engineer at \$4,400 a year and that of a lieutenant commander at \$3,500 a year, the Auditor for the Navy Department has allotted the sum of \$732.50, being such difference in pay from March 8 to December 31, 1901, a period of nine months and twenty-three days. The Comptroller of the Treasury has approved the action of the Auditor, and in this connection has decided that "an officer of the Navy who, on March 3, 1899, belonged to the grade of chief engineer, and who is duly designated as Engineer of the Fleet, is entitled to pay at the rate of \$4,400 per annum while performing such duty."

Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, having had his attention called to a circular letter and prospectus of the St. James Publishing Company, of New York City, advertising "The Centennial History of the United States Military Academy," which the company states it has in press, sent a letter to the president of the company, calling attention to the fact that they were using his name in their prospectus in an unwarranted manner. We do not find the name of the St. James Publishing Company, in the New York Directory and a messenger sent to their advertised address could not find any one representing them.

Army General Orders, No. 52 of June 11, 1902, publishes the acts of the Hague Peace Conference, proclaimed by the President on the 11th day of April, 1902. It gives in detail the convention between the United States of America and certain powers, with respect to the laws and customs of war on land.

The torpedo boat Wilkes had her trials on June 5 and 6, at Newport, and was very successful, exceeding requirements by one knot, both on the measured mile trials (maximum of 25 knots required), and on the one hour's endurance trial (maximum of 24 knots required, 25 knots made good). The original contract called for 26½ knots, but this was modified by the Department, and no bonus was offered for speed in excess so that the builders of the Wilkes, the Gas Engine and Power Company, found it a matter of policy not to force speed beyond a comfortable margin over requirement. It is worthy of note that the Wilkes had been out of dock for about two months when tried, which undoubtedly retarded speed as compared with an absolutely clean bottom. The speed of both engines, during endurance trial, was steadily maintained during five-minute periods between 368 and 378 revolutions, averaging 374 revolutions. Steam was steadily maintained at 260 pounds, and boiler safety valves lifted frequently at this pressure during trial. A good vacuum, for torpedo boats, was also maintained—18 to 19 inches on one engine, and 23 to 24 inches on the other. Air pressure in fire-rooms about 5 inches. The Trial Board was well pleased with the boat, especially as she was successful on her first official trial, when many of her class were not. The Trial Board was particularly well pleased with the following points: 1. The arrangement of the air pumps, which were directly connected to low-pressure cross-heads; 2. The large amount of heating surface in boiler; 3. The reflex water gauges, showing very plainly the height of water in boilers; 4. The method of bracing the main engines to minimize vibration; 5. The construction of the forced draught blowers, which showed no weakness in running 1,300 revolutions per minute; and 6, the brilliancy of the engine and fire rooms during trial, lighted by 24 electric lights. The Wilkes was three inches deeper in the water during trial than sister boats tried under similar contracts. All in all, the Wilkes made an extremely creditable showing. She will be ready to deliver to the Government about July 1, complete in every detail. She is now at Morris Heights, New York.

For those who are apprehensive as to the ability of the Cuban Republic to maintain itself there is much of interest in a statement by Major (now Brigadier General) Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., late Collector of Customs at Havana, to Mr. E. C. Howland, the Washington correspondent of the New York Mail & Express. General Bliss points out, to begin with, that President Palma, the first president of the new Republic, is a gentleman of such ability and integrity that his presence at the head of the government affords abundant reason to hope for a harmonious and successful administration. General Bliss points out that the expense of the new civil government will be considerably greater than that of the military administration instituted by the United States, but to compensate this increased outlay he notes the fact that Cuba acquires not merely all the lands bought and the buildings erected by the army of occupation, but also the ownership of a valuable railway property extending from the most desirable terminal in Havana harbor to a junction with the entire railroad system of the island. To these acquisitions should be added the telegraph system established by the Signal Corps of the United States Army, comprising some 5,000 miles of line and capable of yielding a revenue estimated at \$100,000 per year. General Bliss estimates that the present tariff duties of Cuba will yield a yearly revenue of at least \$16,000,000, and that with more favorable conditions governing the entry of her exports into foreign markets, her annual return from customs duties might rise to \$20,000,000. With an income of that volume, and an administration committed to a policy of the most rigorous economy, the island republic should be able to meet its obligations and advance on a rising scale of material prosperity. One thing which does much to simplify the situation for the Cuban people and insure the success of their experiment in self rule is the experience they have gained in administrative science under the practical training of General Bliss and other officers of the United States Army.

Now that the outburst of British enthusiasm over the restoration of peace in South Africa has subsided somewhat, it is evident the moral effect of the settlement is even more largely to the advantage of England than at first appeared. The British announcement in January last that peace must be negotiated, not in Europe but in South Africa, was plain notice to the Continental powers that they must keep hands off. They kept hands off. Peace was negotiated in South Africa where England said it should be, and she closes the war on a conspicuously generous basis and with a manifestation of national self-reliance which is in striking contrast with the doubt and despondency which marked her policy during the trying stages of the conflict. In short, England is herself again, or nearly so. She has established herself in South Africa beyond all likelihood of European interference, and her singularly tactful treatment of the conquered Boers fore-shadows a splendid development of her colonial power in that part of the world, along lines that shall make British rule as secure there as it is in Canada or Australia. The assurance that no secret pledges were given to the Boers, the extraordinary cordiality which has arisen between victors and vanquished and the earnest efforts of the principal Boer commanders in behalf of a frank acceptance of the peace conditions—these are all hopeful signs of future peace and good will. In estimating Great Britain's gains from the late war no thoughtful observer will overlook the moral effect in Europe of this extension

of her imperial rule over two great colonies whose brave and war-like people have honorably pledged themselves as her loyal subjects.

The total deaths reported in the British forces in South Africa up to date is 1,072 officers and 20,870 men; the missing number 105, and 8,116 officers and 72,314 men have been sent home as invalids. The details are as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action.....	518	5,256
Died of wounds.....	183	1,835
Prisoners who have died in captivity....	5	97
Died of disease.....	339	12,911
Accidental deaths.....	27	771
Total.....	1,072	20,870

The total of killed is 13 per cent. of the number killed in the Union Army during the Civil War, while the number dying of disease is only seven per cent. of our total. The comparison is as follows, the figures of our war being taken from Phisterer's Statistical Record, and those of the Boer war from a report in the last London Army and Navy Gazette:

	Civil War.	So. Africa.
Killed in battle.....	44,238	5,774
Died of disease.....	186,216	13,250

Total..... 230,454 19,024
The total loss by deaths from all causes during our Civil War is estimated at 313,000, or about 11 per cent. of the total force enrolled. The loss in killed during Sherman's battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta (5,284), nearly equalled the total British killed in South Africa, and in the single battle of Spotsylvania nearly three-quarters as many (4,177) were killed.

A Naval subscriber objects to a continuance of the office of General Inspector of the Pay Corps of the Navy which has been created in recent years. The incumbent of this office, our correspondent says: "is detailed to travel over the United States—every three months, with his clerk at a higher salary than his sea pay, and at an additional cost to the government of eight cents for every mile traveled and retraveled, back and forth, between naval stations, which extend from Maine to Florida and from New York to California. This inspection is said to be a useless expense to the Government, for Naval Paymasters are under heavy bonds, and their accounts are rigidly inspected and audited every three months, first by the Navy Department, then by the Auditor for the Navy Department and again by the Comptroller of the Treasury. If further inspection is required the senior pay officer of each station, squadron, or fleet, should be required to inspect quarterly the accounts of all pay officers serving on such station or in such fleet or squadron. Last Autumn the General Inspector of the Pay Corps of the Navy was sent to Manila—by mail steamer—for the purpose of inspecting Pay Officers accounts on a station where were already serving two regular Pay Inspectors of the U. S. Navy."

In the *Zeitgeist*, a supplement to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, Count Reventlow passes a very unfavorable judgment upon the French Navy, which is, he thinks, again a victim to the democratic influences which destroyed its efficiency at the time of the Revolution. The tendency of democracy is, in the opinion of this German officer, to excite a spirit of opposition among officers of higher station, and the result is to demoralize the force and to set up divided interests baneful to the general service. This tendency has been increased, we are told, by the recent circular concerning religious worship which has an unfavorable influence upon the spirit of comradeship. Count Reventlow thinks that it is impossible to create a body of men able to command in the way proposed by democratic Frenchmen. It is essential that the naval officer should possess in time of peace a constant initiative, and should be able to assume responsibility, qualities which cannot be developed, except in special cases, in men who have spent half their existence in learning how to obey. Attempts have been made in other navies to entrust torpedo boats to old warrant officers, but these, says the German count, have never been able to develop the strength of character essential for such a command.

Several of the daily papers recently published an alleged interview with Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, in which that gallant officer was quoted as having said in reference to his recent court-martial in the Philippines: "I know what caused that court-martial; I know who brought it forward; I know who was at the back of it all, and Washington knows as much." The alleged interview also ascribed to Major Waller other statements which it was obvious he could not have made. On Monday, May 16, the Secretary of the Navy officially called upon Major Waller for a statement as to the authenticity of the publications referred to. On the following day Major Waller telegraphed stating that he had not given any interview since his arrival in this country, and that the published statements purporting to have come from him were untrue.

The general court-martial for the trial of Capt. J. L. Hines, Q.M. 23d Inf., organized at Plattsburg Barracks, June 16, with Col. J. R. Myrick, A.C., presiding and Capt. H. H. Sargent, 2d Cav., as Judge Advocate. The charge against Captain Hines is that he had Private Peter W. Penlow of Company F, strung up by the thumbs without orders from the commanding officer of the regiment. While the regiment was stationed in Jolo, which

is a walled city, the Post Office was robbed, about \$800 and a quantity of jewelry being taken. When the robbery became known the gates of the city were closed and no one was allowed to leave. A search was made, and the jewelry found in the toe of one of Penlow's shoes, while the money was found under his bunk. Penlow was arrested and taken to the guardhouse, where he was strung up by the thumbs in order to get him to confess who was implicated with him, the circumstances indicating that two or more persons were involved. Penlow refused to confess. Upon his trial shortly afterward he was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The proceedings of the Court will go to Major Gen. Brooke for revision.

The President on May 16 sent to the Senate the nomination of Capt. Charles E. Clark, of the Navy, to be advanced seven numbers in rank and to be a rear admiral in the Navy. This nomination will meet with cordial approval in naval circles, where it is believed that Captain Clark has never been adequately rewarded for his splendid work during the Spanish war. Doubt has been expressed as to the legality of the nomination, in view of the fact that Captain Clark has already received some recognition for his services and that this is not in time of war. But there is no question as to the prompt confirmation of the nomination as the Senate agrees with the President in the belief that Captain Clark should have received more than six numbers for his services in 1898. This nomination will give him the rank and pay of a junior rear admiral and he will probably retire as a rear admiral of the nine higher numbers. When Capt. J. B. Coghlan was restored to the place he would have attained had he not been court-martialed, he jumped Captain Clark, causing him to lose one of the numbers given him by President McKinley.

Our West Point Centennial number of last week has called forth many compliments from our subscribers and from the press, which, as we are forced to admit, are well deserved. This confession we can make without too great a shock to modesty as the extraordinary interest and variety in the contents of the number, were chiefly due to the graduates of the institution whose glories we celebrated. The articles and speeches we published were in themselves a high tribute to the educational value of the United States Military Academy. "Although we have no official announcement to that effect we are quite prepared to believe that the entire body of officers and professors at West Point went to bed on Thursday last with their heads packed in ice. They had been under a constant strain for some weeks, and especially during the ceremonies commencing with Monday. There work received deserved commendations from all who were present at West Point and the centennial celebration was universally pronounced a magnificent success. 'To the satisfaction felt in this success by those who were responsible for it was added the assurance that circumstances over which they have no control will make it impossible for any of them to take part in another centennial of the Academy. It is now thirty-seven years since the last survivor of the class of 1802, Joseph G. Swift, passed away full of years and honors, though he was only nineteen years old when he was graduated in 1802.

We observe that correspondents of the daily papers are striving, each one after his own method, to reconcile the catastrophe at St. Pierre, Martinique, with the idea of a benevolent Providence, but the suggestions of these writers are so far apart that it is impossible to evolve any consistent theory from them. It is easy to show, however, that such a cataclysm as that in the West Indies, which has appalled the world, really lessens the sum of human misery involved in the inevitable law of decay and death. Every forty minutes, on an average, as many people pass out of this world as perished at St. Pierre, and the amount of pain, of bereavement and hardship to those deprived of affection and protection, is far greater than in this case where all the members of a community, after a brief moment of bewilderment and physical suffering, passed away together, leaving family and social ties unbroken. If, therefore, death is to be reconciled at all to the purposes of a benevolent deity which is a question for theology, certainly the Martinique catastrophe adds nothing to the perplexity of the problem.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba is contemplating plans for holding a grand reunion of the famous Fifth Army Corps and its re-inforcements which participated in the Cuban campaign. The reunion or encampment will probably be called next summer, perhaps on the fifth anniversary of the Spanish surrender. Among the Volunteer regiments which participated are the 1st Illinois, 1st District of Columbia, 8th Ohio, 33d and 34th Michigan, 2d and 9th Massachusetts, and 71st New York. In addition to these State troops there were the "Rough Riders" and nearly all of the Regular regiments at that time in the Army. General Shafter has caused circulars on the subject to be sent to the Council and it is expected that at least fifteen thousand of the veterans will be in line at the grand review. The place of reunion will be announced in due time by the Committee of Arrangements.

The Lords of the Admiralty have shown the courage of their convictions by descending during a recent visit to Barrow in the first of the British Holland boats. The Times correspondent tells us that the boat maneuvered with perfect precision, and appeared to be able to direct her movements perfectly by means of the periscope.

Within the last two weeks there have been fourteen resignations by officers of the Army. Only one of those resignations, however, that of Captain Harry E. Smith, of the Artillery Corps—means that the officer will leave the Service. Captain Smith resigned for personal reasons. The following Second Lieutenants of the Artillery Corps and Second Lieutenant Burton J. Mitchell, Twenty-second Infantry, have resigned their commissions as second lieutenants in order to accept commissions as First Lieutenants in the Artillery Corps, filling all of the existing vacancies in that grade created under the Act of February 2nd, 1901; John W. C. Abbott; Charles M. Bunker, Homer B. Grant, Frank E. Hopkins, Frank J. Miller, Francis W. Ralston, Willis R. Vance, John McBride, Jr., Harrison S. Kerrick, Albert U. Faulkner, Cleveland C. Lansing, and Harry W. McCauley, Mr. McCauley, being in the Philippines has not yet accepted. All of the original vacancies created under the Act of February 2, have now been filled and the lineal rank of the officers has been arranged according to the interpretation of the act by the Secretary of War, and the lists are now before Mr. Root awaiting his approval. There is still a wide difference of opinion in Army circles as to the proper interpretation of the Act of February 2nd, relative to the arrangement of officers according to the lineal rank. As we have often stated, the Secretary of War holds that the officers appointed to the Army under that Act shall take rank according to prior commissioned service not only as between themselves, but as between themselves and officers already in the Service at the time of the passage of the Act. Many prominent officers have a contrary opinion and hold that the proper interpretation of the Act would look to the arrangement of the lineal rank of the new appointees according to length of prior commissioned service as between themselves only. The question is going to be submitted to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for his opinion, and it is the intention of the War Department to ask Congress to pass a resolution this session settling the matter once and for all, according to the interpretation of the Secretary of War. What Congress will think of the matter is yet to be seen.

The general understanding at the present time is that Admiral Dewey will take command of the fleet which will engage in maneuvers next winter in the West Indies. His rank making it appropriate that he should command what will be the largest fleet that has ever been assembled by the United States in a time of peace. It is a source of much gratification to the President and the Secretary of the Navy that Admiral Dewey seems to be delighted with the idea of assuming personal command. The last few weeks have been marked by the most unprecedented naval activity. The General Board has held, by order of Secretary Moody, an extra meeting at which, it is understood, plans in connection with the scheme of national defence were given further consideration. The naval authorities are very much in earnest to complete the organization of a naval auxiliary which shall include all the non-military departments of the Government. Also to insure the closest co-operation between the naval force as the outer line of national defence, the Army ashore, the Weather Bureau, the Light-house Service and the Revenue Cutter Service. It is thoroughly realized that in our next war we shall have a much more formidable antagonist than Spain, and that it will take a fleet of very great size and incomparable organization successfully to cope with it. The maneuvers which will take place in the West Indies next winter will be of incalculable value. The fleet will be in four divisions, commanded by Rear Admirals F. J. Higginson, G. W. Sumner, A. S. Crowninshield and J. B. Coghlan. It is probable that Admiral Dewey will select the Olympia for his flagship.

There is very little likelihood of the brevet nominations of officers of the Army receiving any Congressional action during the present session of the Senate. The matter came up recently before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and it is understood that the opinion of General Davis as to the legality of the nomination received most careful consideration, and a majority of the committee seemed to be satisfied as to this. But there are other reasons which actuated the committee in its decision not to report the nominations. Some of the members are not satisfied that enough care has been taken in making the selections of officers for brevets. Then, again, the existing disagreement between the Secretary of War and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has undoubtedly had its influence in the matter. Neither will the question of the Eastman-Bullard transfer be acted upon by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs this session unless something unforeseen should occur. A majority of the members of the committee are unfavorably disposed to transfer and the disposition seems to be to allow the nominations to lie on the table.

An interesting question of naval precedence has arisen this week in connection with the seats on the General Board of the Navy of Rear Admirals Taylor and Bradford. It is claimed by Admiral Taylor, in-as-much as he ranks Admiral Bradford on the Naval Register, that he should take precedence, while Admiral Bradford, who is a captain in the Navy claims precedence under the ruling of the Navy Department made in 1899, that Bureau Chiefs holding the rank of Rear Admiral by virtue of their assignments, take precedence in the Navy according to the dates upon which they received such assignments, which in his case was over

three years ago. The matter having been submitted to Admiral Dewey, he decided in favor of Admiral Taylor. To this the Judge Advocate General adds an opinion that Admiral Bradford takes rank only from his last appointment as chief of Bureau.

In view of the frequent inquiries as to the whereabouts of officers and men who have disappeared from the Army in the Philippines, the War Department is considering the feasibility of a systematic investigation of such cases. In a few instances men who have thus disappeared have afterward been captured and tried as deserters. Several have been heard of but never retaken. Others have accepted commissions from the insurgents, while some have married Filipino women. A dozen or more of the missing enlisted men are said to be prospecting for gold in the mountains of Northern Luzon or are engaged in other business enterprises. Among the missing are two officers. Major Charles M. Rockefeller, 6th Inf., who disappeared on May 28, 1899, and Lieut. Paul D. Stockly, 21st Inf., who disappeared on Jan. 12, 1900. Assuming that these officers were murdered, their names have been stricken from the Army list. It is believed that as the pacification of the islands advances some of the missing will be accounted for.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received the following self-explanatory letter from the Secretary of War: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 2, enclosing a copy of a communication from the German Embassy, inviting Major General Corbin, Major General Young, and Brigadier General Wood to attend the maneuvers of the Prussian Army as the guests of the German Emperor. I beg you to express to the German Ambassador the high appreciation of the courtesy of his Majesty, the Emperor, with which the War Department accepts this invitation for the attendance of the officers named upon the maneuvers of the Prussian Army. It is especially gratifying as giving assurance of his Majesty's sympathy with the feelings of personal esteem and friendship which were established during the recent visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to this country."

The Flag ship of Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, U.S.N., the Illinois, will arrive at Spithead, England, on June 24, and will remain there until the conclusion of the grand naval review which takes place on the twenty-eighth. As soon as the functions in connection with the Coronation have been concluded the Illinois will probably cruise in the north during the summer months coming South and wintering in the ports on the North shore of the Mediterranean. It is more than probable that the fleet under command of Admiral Crowninshield, will be reduced during the autumn by the detachment of the U.S.S. Albany, this vessel being in need of extensive repairs and the Navy Department having determined that these repairs shall be carried out in an American dock-yard.

The President this week restored to Lieut. Henry C. Mustin, of the Navy, the numbers in his grade which he lost as the result of the court-martial in 1900, during the Chinese troubles. Lieutenant Mustin was serving on the Asiatic Station, and was tried by court-martial on the charge of being absent without leave and for sleeping while on watch duty. He was sentenced to lose ten numbers in his grade, which the reviewing authority mitigated to a loss of five numbers. The President's action in restoring Lieutenant Mustin was taken upon the recommendation of all the officers of the Reviewing Board, the commanding officers of the Asiatic Station, and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, where Lieutenant Mustin is now stationed.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert Ingersoll Reid, U.S.N., retired, has, after a period of active duty at the New York Navy Yard, been forced to ask for detachment on account of continued ill health, and was detached from that duty last week and ordered to proceed to his home. Commander Reid has been regarded as among the brightest of the late Engineer Corps, and his enforced retirement on account of disability incurred in the line of duty was a disappointment to his many friends in and out of the Service.

One of the most fanciful stories concerning Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood's administration as Military Governor of Cuba is to the effect that certain sums of money which he paid to Gen. Maximo Gomez, former commander of the Cuban insurgent forces, were in the nature of bribes to induce him to abstain from political activity which it was feared might interfere with the re-election of President McKinley in 1900. This story was given out in New Orleans a few days ago by a former newspaper correspondent at Havana, who succeeded for a day or two in making the scandal-hunters believe that he had a tremendous sensation for them. But it was only a gold brick after all, for General Wood has promptly denounced the whole thing as a falsehood without any foundation whatever. It is not denied and never has been denied that considerable sums of money were turned over from the Cuban treasury by General Wood to Gomez, but the suggestion that they were in the nature of bribes is preposterous. The fact is that conditions in Cuba two years ago were extremely critical. The veterans of the Cuban Army had no money and were clamoring for their pay. Few if any of them believed that the United States meant to withdraw from the island, and Gomez, as the head and front of the revolutionary

party was in position to delay if not entirely defeat the organization of civil institutions had he been so disposed. The property holders of the island were alarmed lest the revolutionists should elect one of their former military leaders to the Presidency, and concerted efforts were made to dissuade Gomez from taking part in the campaign. It was felt, however, that he was entitled to some consideration, and it was therefore decided that he should be provided with an income sufficient to enable him to maintain a home. The military representatives of the United States were consequently authorized to assume the responsibility for his living expenses, and money therefore was paid to him by General Wood. Gomez retaining a small portion of it for himself and dividing the remainder among his former comrades in arms. There was no secrecy whatever about these transactions. On the contrary, they have been known to Congress for more than two years, the vouchers for several of the earliest payments have been published in a Congressional document early in 1900 relating to expenditures and receipts in Cuba. These sums did not come from the United States Treasury, but were charged against the Cuban revenues and that they were approved by the people of the island is shown by the fact that one of the first acts of the lower branch of the Cuban Congress was to vote Gomez a pension of \$6,000 a year. General Wood's payments to Gomez were made with the knowledge and approval of the President and the Secretary of War. They were made solely in the interest of Cuban peace and prosperity and the attempt to make it appear that there was any corrupt or selfish political motive in the transaction is both ludicrous and contemptible.

FOREIGN TRIBUTES TO WEST POINT.

In connection with our centennial number of last week communications were addressed to Field Marshal General Count Waldersee, of the German Army, General André, Minister of War for France, and the President of the Mexican Republic. From Count Waldersee we have received the following reply in connection with which we publish communications of a similar tenor addressed to the Secretary of War and to the Superintendent of the Military Academy.

(Translation.)

Hanover, June 6, 1902.

To Colonel William Conant Church:

Honored Sir—Your kind letter of May 21 duly reached me yesterday.

I take great pleasure in replying by authority as follows:

Until now it has not been possible for me to form an opinion as to the detail of the work of the United States Military Academy, but since I have had the advantage of coming into close touch in China with part of the Army of the United States I have learned to my satisfaction that the Academy has evidently had a very excellent influence upon the education and esprit of its officers.

With the expression of my most sincere respect, I am,
Yours very truly,
COUNT WALDERSEE,
Field Marshal General.

(Translation of a Cablegram.)

Paris, France, June 10, 1902.

To Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of War:

On the occasion of the centennial of the Military Academy at West Point I am happy to address to your Excellency, to the Superintendent, to the officers, and to the cadets of that school the expression of the sentiments of fellowship in arms which have united, for more than a century, the French and American Armies, and of which the recent celebration at Washington has just given a new proof.

ANDRÉ, Minister of War.

The Secretary of War replied as follows, under date of June 11:

To General André, Minister of War, Paris, France:

The Superintendent, the officers and the cadets of the United States Military Academy join me in thanks for your gracious expression of friendship, which we heartily reciprocate. The American Army maintains and cherishes the sentiments which had their origin when Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau fought together for the same cause, and which have been strengthened by our admiration and personal friendship for the distinguished representatives of France who have just left our shores.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

(Translation of a Cablegram.)

Paris, France, June 18, 1902.

To Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, West Point, N.Y., U.S.A.:

Profoundly touched by the evidences of fellow-feeling of the Superintendent, the officers and the cadets of the Military Academy of the United States, which you have been good enough to transmit to me, I address to you, in the name of the French Army, our sentiments of esteem and friendship for the Army of our great sister republic.

ANDRÉ, Minister of War.

City of Mexico, June 11, 1902.

To the Superintendent of the Academy at West Point, N.Y.

Mexican Military Academy expresses heartfelt sympathies on occasion of your centennial anniversary.

JOAQUIN BELTRAN.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Twenty-five members of a party of insurgents who, before their capture were part of Lucban's force in Samar, have been released after having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. Four members of the band were killed in the engagement which resulted in the capture of their companions. The twenty-five who have sworn allegiance have seen General Chaffee, and have promised to give him all the assistance in their power in the work of maintaining the present peace conditions in Samar. A commission has been sent to Samar to appoint Senor Llorentes Governor of the island and to establish civil government there.

The closing of the ports of the Island of Leyte is bringing the insurgents to terms and they are surrendering to the constabulary in daily increasing numbers. It is confidently expected that the last trace of armed resistance in the island will soon disappear.

It is believed in Washington and Manila that a proclamation of amnesty to all Filipinos formerly engaged in the insurrection will be published on July 4. This course is advised by Vice-Governor Wright, and is believed to have been agreed upon by President Roosevelt and Governor Taft who is now in Rome.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, has been presented by the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila with a set of resolutions expressive of the high regard in which he and the Army are held by the business community of Manila.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding in the island of Mindanao has been notified by the Datto Ada that two of the three Moros who murdered the American soldier named Lewis were killed in the engagement at Bayan between Moros and Americans last May, and that the other murderer has disappeared. An American sentry belonging to the engineers was badly cut up with a bolo in the hands of a Moro while on duty near Vicars.

Advices from Rome, where Governor Taft of the Philippines is negotiating with the Vatican authorities for the purchase, by the United States of the friar's lands in the archipelago, predict the complete success of the undertaking. Four out of the five Cardinals composing the sub-committee of Cardinals favor the Governor's proposals. Cardinal Steinhuber, a Jesuit, opposes them.

Conditions in the Island of Mindanao, where there is some prospect of further trouble with the Moros, are more favorable for peace. Two of the Dattos engaged in the fight with the 27th U.S. Infantry, Col. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., commanding, which resulted in the capture of the Bayan fort on May 4, have called upon Colonel Baldwin to ask a gift of American flags which have been given to them. Friendly Moros say that this is equivalent to the Sultan's taking the oath of allegiance. The Moros are learning that the Americans are trustworthy and will treat them with fairness. The American officers frequently visit the Moro villages. The health of the troops in Mindanao is fine. Only six per cent. of them are in the hospital, and these will be transferred to the healthy shore of Lake Lanao. There is continued sniping by the disaffected Moros. The conditions, General Davis says, are probably similar to those which obtained in Luzon. If the fighting does not become close the Americans will not suffer serious losses. He believes that a regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry and one battery are sufficient to deal with the Moros. He does not expect a general attack.

The board of three Army officers appointed to investigate the charges preferred against the military administration of the Philippines by Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th U.S. Inf., while acting as Governor of Tayabas Province, has transferred its sittings from Tayabas to Manila. Its work is nearing completion.

Among recent witnesses before the board of Army officers assembled in Manila to investigate the charges preferred against the military administration of the Philippines by Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th U.S. Inf., was General Malvar, late commander of the insurgent forces in the provinces of Batangas and Tayabas, Island of Luzon, whose surrender to Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., marked the end of the insurrection in that territory. Malvar testified that he wished to prolong the war, which had been an easy thing to do until General Bell began the policy of reconcentration. According to the witness all the towns of the province favored revolution and sent supplies to the insurgents. They foiled the Americans at the elections, which was a general order in all the provinces. If there had been one true Americanista the Tayabas insurrection would not have existed.

Four American school teachers stationed in the island of Cebu went on a picnic excursion ten days ago and have not been heard from since. A search for them is being made by the native constabulary. It is feared that they have been either killed or captured by ladrone.

Col. Frank D. Baldwin, 27th U.S. Inf., who is operating in the Island of Mindanao, has written a letter to the Sultan of Bacolod in which he said the Americans would not interfere with the religion, plurality of wives or property of the Moros. The following reply has been received from the Sultan: "We ask you to retire to Malabang. We do not want you in the Lake Lanao district unless you will join our religion and adopt our customs. In case you do not so retire all the dattos will make war on you, because here there is but one religion, that of Sumboul." Colonel Baldwin says that the Sultans of Bacolod and Massin will have to be taken prisoners before permanent peace in Mindanao is possible.

COLONEL ALMOND B. WELLS, U.S.A.

In noting the splendid work of the troops under the command of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., in Batangas Province, Island of Luzon, the Manila American pays a glowing tribute to Col. Almond B. Wells, of the 5th Cavalry, whom it describes as "one of General Bell's right hand men." After giving an outline of Colonel Wells's military career, which covers a long period of service in the Civil War, a great deal of hard fighting among the Indians, and an active part in the expedition to Cuba the American says of his efforts in the Philippines:

"No command has done more to induce Malvar and his misguided followers to understand that war is a mistake than has this regiment under its energetic colonel. Among the expeditions General Bell put in the field, none were more extensive or important than those about Rosario and in the Lobo mountains where Colonel Wells commanded a squadron of the 1st Cavalry and another squadron of the 6th Cavalry. Colonel Wells is getting along in years as one must who has seen so much of this life and yet despite hard field service he is still energetic and able to stand hard marches in the saddle or on foot with the liveliest of his youngsters. The manner in which he has 'hiked' over the hills has had much to do

with inducing Malvar to present himself to the brigade commander at Lipa. Modest to a fault, kind and considerate of his subalterns and men, Colonel Wells is loved and respected by all his command irrespective of rank. If gallant records in the past are considered as well as work of the campaign just closing in Batangas, Colonel Wells will not be the last man to be considered for promotion. Few men could wear a star with more honor to the flag."

THE STAFF OF THE ARMY.

An interesting statement of the importance of a General Staff for the Army is found in the speech of Major General Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. Army at the Centennial dinner at West Point on Wednesday, June 11. General Corbin said:

"In this presence it is not necessary to set forth in detail the importance of work of the Staff of the Army, every one here understands full well that good work by the man behind the desk is quite necessary to provide efficient men behind the guns,—but in the mind of the public it would be well if this fact could be better understood. It is from the staff that all efficient armies have their being. Laws for the Government of, and appropriations for the creation of an army, are necessary but amount to little, until made effective by staff administration. The recruitment, equipment, and assembling of men, and their formation into military units, is but the beginning of staff work. The making of arms and ammunition for a modern army, think what that alone means, and of the other machinery that must be put in motion in supplying clothing, camp and garrison equipage, land and water transportation, subsistence, and pay, medical and hospital supplies,—the work of the Engineers and of the Signal Corps; the latter is but a suggestion for quick communication and connecting the Army with its base of operations.

"How many have ever stopped to think of all that was necessary to have General Shafter's army on its march to Santiago and the Army in the Philippines, with all its ramifications, always within speaking distance with Washington. Think of it! And this was so with General Chaffee and the allied forces in their victorious march to Pekin; and it was left to our Army to do this and to announce to the world the glorious victory of that expedition. It was here that the work of our staff called forth the admiration of the older armies of the world. Our transportation, food, care of the sick and wounded, the work of our engineers, our arms and ammunition all were superior to any others there. Our soldiers were as brave as the bravest, and the most intelligent. A foreign officer speaking of them, said, 'the trouble is that American soldiers are so intelligent and fine looking it is difficult to distinguish officers from men.'"

"A high tribute to the efforts of the Recruiting Service which last year, for example, developed 148,000 applicants from whom only 37,000 were selected as morally, mentally and physically fit to be entered apprentices to the trade of the soldier in that typically volunteer body of loyal and patriotic citizen, The Regular Army, whose recorded history does not contain the name of a single soldier drafted for its service.

"Year by year they come, in thousands, from the people's best manhood and to the people they are annually returned, upon graduation from the school of the Army, with increased knowledge and love of country and a quickened sense and pride of citizenship; improved in capacity to perform the manifold duties of that citizenship in peace and war with a loyalty and patriotism faithful even unto death.

"Let the graduates of this, the people's great democratic institution of military training be taught to see to it that every enlisted man and brother in arms, of the thousands annually graduated from the school of the Army, shall return to his people and community a better son and citizen because a master of the soldier's profession in the highest Christian sense, and with respect for his officers and good will for the service.

"During the war with Spain there was just complaint of the lack of carefully prepared plans and preparation for military movements and of the way in which such plans as were formed were carried into execution; and this complaint has often resolved itself into a general criticism of the present staff. As a matter of fact we have not been justly subject to this criticism, because such organization as would be properly chargeable with such duties was not provided for by law. No need is more marked. The remedy has been urged by a bill prepared by the present able Secretary of War, and having the approval and support of the staff of the Army. This bill is now pending before the Military Committees of the Senate and House and its final enactment into law is earnestly hoped for.

"The wise provision of a detailed staff has done away with any feeling that may have existed between the line and staff. Before the enactment of this law there was just enough feeling in the service to furnish carping critics texts for mischievous essays.

"The efficiency of the detailed staff cannot be better illustrated than by the career of our late President. Before reaching the age of eighteen he, on the 12th of June 1861, enlisted as a private in Co. E, in the famous 23rd Ohio, commanded by General Rosecrans, a graduate of this academy. After ten months service as a private he was made regimental commissary sergeant in which grade he served nearly seven months when he was promoted to be 2d Lieutenant; sixteen months later he was promoted to Captain, and on the 13th of March was, for 'gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in West Virginia and in the Shenandoah Valley,' brevetted Major with which rank he was on the 25th of July, 1865, after more than four years constant service in the field, honorably discharged the service. It took him a month and a half more to obtain his diploma than is required of cadets at the academy. While serving as commissary sergeant, he attracted attention by having hot coffee served to the men of his regiment while under fire on the battlefield of Antietam. During the service as non-commissioned staff officer he became a well instructed commissary. After five months as a Lieutenant with his company he served as Brigade Quartermaster for more than fifteen months, then for ten months he served as Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of those splendid Generals, Hayes, Carroll, and Crook; then for nearly four months he was Aide and Adjutant General on the staff of another graduate of this academy, the gallant Hancock.

"This training enabled President McKinley to comprehend fully all questions of command of supply and administration. It fitted him to meet the requirements of the constitution, that the President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. That he did so wisely and well, that he died at his post in the zenith of his usefulness, that he won the respect of the peoples of the earth and the undivided affection of the American people is accepted history."

TRIAL OF CAPT. JOHN L. HINES.

The court-martial assembled at Plattsburg, N.Y., to try Capt. John L. Hines, 23d U.S. Inf., on charges of cruelty to Peter W. Penlow, formerly a private of Co. H, of that regiment, while on duty in the Philippines, completed its labors on June 17 and transmitted a copy of its findings to the War Department for review. This case had its inception at Jolo in the Jolo archipelago while the regiment was stationed there. Jolo is a walled city. The post-office had been robbed of \$800 in money and several articles of jewelry. When that robbery was discovered the city gates were closed, nobody was allowed to depart and a search was made for the stolen property with the result that the jewelry was found in Penlow's shoes and the money under his bunk. He was taken to the guard house and strung up in an effort to make him name his accomplices, it appearing that two or more other persons were implicated. Patrick McDonald, 1st sergeant of Co. H, testified that under orders from Captain Hines, he strung Penlow up by the thumbs. In reply to questions from Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th U.S. Inf., counsel for Captain Hines, Sergeant McDonald stated that Penlow was at all times able to stand squarely on his feet; that he was not severely hurt, and that at the end of about five minutes Captain Hines ordered him cut down, and sent back to his cell. Penlow had previously confessed his part in the robbery, said the witness, but refused to tell who else was implicated. Penlow subsequently preferred charges of cruelty against Captain Hines and on them the order for the court-martial was based.

For the defense, Capt. William H. Sage, Samuel Seay, Jr., and Howard L. Laubach, all of the 23d Infantry, testified to the large number of robberies and assaults of almost daily occurrence that took place while the 23d was in Jolo; of the effect these had in encouraging the native Moros to acts of lawlessness; of the fact that there seemed to be an organized band in the regiment, and of the necessity for drastic measures and summary punishment. They also testified that the arrest and conviction of Penlow practically broke up the "reign of terror," as one witness termed it, and no more disorder occurred. Captain Sage also testified that Penlow was convicted, and was now serving a sentence of five years in a Philippine prison for the post-office robbery. All testified to the excellent record and character of Captain Hines, as did Col. J. M. Thompson and 1st Sergeant Davidson, of Co. F, 23d Inf. The addresses of Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d U.S. Cav., Judge Advocate, and Captain Pierce in behalf of Captain Hines were brief, and it took the court but a few minutes to make up its verdict, which will be announced from Washington.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Ensign William C. Asserson, U.S.N., and Miss Isabella Pigman, daughter of Capt. George W. Pigman, U.S.N., commander of the Wabash, were married on the receiving ship Wabash, at Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass., June 12. The decoration of the quarterdeck was a labor of love on the part of the bluejackets and marines of the ship's crew, who long ago volunteered their services, and witnessed the wedding in a body. National ensigns and signal flags formed a complete canopy over the quarter deck. The sides of the ship were draped with signal flags, banks of fragrant fir balsam, relieved by great bunches of field daisies, the whole illuminated by myriads of white and red incandescent lights; potted palms, rubber plants, hydrangeas and pink and white peonies massed about the deck added to the beauty of the decorations. The guests included only the immediate relatives of the young couple and their naval friends, the officers and their families from the yard attending without exception. Promptly as "eight bells" were struck the navy yard band, stationed in the starboard gangway, played the wedding march from "Lohengrin," and the bridal party marched from the upper cabin to the improvised chancel on the deck. First came six pretty misses with ribbon, who formed a clear and wide gangway for the procession. The ushers, six young naval officers in the gorgeous special full dress of the Navy, came first. Then followed the six bridesmaids, each gowned in white Swiss over white demi-train, with lace trimmings and tucks, and each carrying a big bouquet of peonies. Then came Miss Lillie Pigman, a sister of the bride, as maid of honor, and Captain Pigman, in special full dress uniform, escorting the bride. At the chancel Ensign Asserson, the groom, waited, with his best man, Howard McCormick of Baltimore, son of Rear Admiral Alexander H. McCormick, U.S.N., retired, and a cousin of the bride. Rev. Philo W. Sprague, rector of St. John's Episcopal church of Charlestown, performed the marriage ceremony, and at its conclusion the bridal party returned to the drawing room of the upper cabin, where they received the congratulations and good wishes of all. After the reception and a wedding supper there was dancing on the main deck. Lieut. Pope-Washington, Lieut. Amon Bronson, Jr., Lieut. W. H. Reynolds, naval cadets John A. Spillman and William B. Ferguson and naval cadet Willis C. Mitchell were the ushers. The bridesmaids were Miss Addie Pigman, a sister of the bride; Miss Agnes C. Asserson, sister of the groom; Miss Leta Leutz, Miss Clara McCormick, daughter of Rear Admiral McCormick and cousin of the bride, and Misses Marie and Bessie Johnson, daughters of Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson. Miss Edith Barclay, daughter of Capt. Charles J. Barclay, Miss Selma C. Mertz, daughter of Lieut. Commander Albert Mertz, Misses Isabel and Gertrude Kearney, daughters of Commander George H. Kearney, Miss Louisa Pigman and Miss Alice Asserson, sister of the groom were the ribbon girls. The bride's gown was a princess one of cream lace and chiffon over white satin, cut on train. The veil was of tulle. She carried lilies of the valley. Miss Lillie Pigman, the maid of honor, wore white china crepe and hand made silk torchon and pearl trimmings. She carried a bouquet of sweet peas. The wedding presents, which were displayed in the drawing-room of the lower cabin, were extremely costly and beautiful. Among them were some beautiful hand made lace handkerchiefs from the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Pigman, who completed them on her 82d birthday, which she observed last week at her home at Delphi, Ind.

Among those present were Rear Admirals Asserson, McCormick, Johnson and N. Mayo Dyer, Captains H. W. Lyons, Chas. W. Barclay and W. S. W. Very, Commanders Edw. D. Taussig, W. H. Everett, Edwin K. Moore and Geo. W. Kearney, Lieut. Commanders Chas. W. Tracy and F. W. Coffin, Medical Directors Dwight Dickinson and Howard Wells, Pay Director Geo. A. Hendee, Pay Inspector W. W. Barry, Constructor Baxter and Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, U.S. Navy; Colonels W. F. Spicer and Percival C. Pope and Captain Dion Williams, U.S.M.C. Also ladies of these officers families, and all the officers of the Wabash and Olympia.

Mr. John McFarland Bergland, eldest son of Major

Eric Bergland U. S. A., and Mrs. Bergland, was married in Baltimore on June 5, to Miss Alice Lloyd Pitts, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan Pitts. The bride belongs to a very large and important family connection representing several of the most distinguished Colonial lines of Maryland. The groom is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and a member of the Junior Cotillon and Friday Cotillon Clubs. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock at Christ Protestant Episcopal church by the rector, Rev. Edwin Barnes Niver. The entire interior was lavishly decorated. Down the central aisle, from the main entrance to the chancel, the feathery branches of over-hanging palms formed a continuous arch of green. In the chancel were massed palms, ferns and white peonies, from the midst of which gleamed white wax lights in gold candelabra upon the altar. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon over white satin and richly trimmed with duchess and point lace. At the throat was an exquisite pearl and diamond brooch, the gift of the groom. Her long tulle veil was attached with orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Christine Owen, of Washington; Miss Jennie Pitts, Miss Virginia Appleton Wilson, Miss Sarah Barker, Miss Mary Nelson and Miss Charlotte Lindsay, all of whom made their debut with the bride. Their gowns were of white mousseline de soie over white taffeta. All carried big bunches of pink roses and wore Du Barry wreaths of smaller roses of the same color with picturesque effect in the hair. Mr. Leonard Bergland, brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Mr. Frank Ward, of Philadelphia; Mr. Robert Oglesby, of Chester, Pa.; Mr. Walter Carroll, of Pittsburgh; Lieut. Lucien Breckinridge, U.S.A.; Mr. Elliott Waggoner and Mr. Bradley Heald, of Washington; Mr. Frank Goldsborough, Mr. Charles Remsen and Sullivan Pitts, Jr. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 1009 St. Paul street. The decorations here were even more beautiful than in church, the drawing-room being entirely in white and green and the supper-room in pink. Everywhere there was a profusion of palms, smilax and cut flowers. In the hall and in the niches of the stairway were great bunches of ferns and Marguerites. During the reception music was rendered by Prof. O. P. Steinwalds Mandolin Orchestra. Among the guests present were: Captain and Mrs. Bromwell, U.S.A., ex-Governor and Mrs. Lowndes and Miss Lowndes, Paymaster and Mrs. Goldsborough, of Annapolis; Capt. W. C. McFarland, U.S.A. The presents were numerous and elegant.

Lieut. James Edward Palmer, U. S. Navy was married on June 11 to Anna Key Mace, daughter of the late Medical Director, John S. Messersmith, U.S. Navy, and Ellen Key Messersmith by the Rev. Burr M. Welden in St. Luke's Church, San Francisco.

Lieut. Rigby D. Valliant, U. S. A., was married on June 13, to Miss Nina Quintard, daughter of Mrs. Edward A. Quintard, at New York City. The ceremony was performed in the Church of the Transfiguration in East Twenty-ninth street, and was followed by a very small informal reception at the home of the bride's brother, Dr. Edward Quintard, No. 145 West Fifty-eighth street. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. Quintard. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Parker and the bridesmaids were Misses Frances Grover, Katherine Lyman, Janet Buchanan and Marion Lyman. The bridegroom and his attendants, all classmates, were in full dress uniform. His best man was Lieutenant John Gilbert, and the ushers included Lieutenants G. W. Stewart, William McCain, John E. Herr, Warren T. Hannum, Wade Hampton Carpenter and Mark Brooke.

Lieut. Betah Smith, 17th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Ida V. Weddel were married at Boise, Idaho, June 7. Lieut. Smith is still confined to bed as a result of an operation performed for appendicitis in April. His condition is of such a nature that he will be unfit for duty for many months to come. His friends in the service hope that he will soon have his health restored.

A large fashionable assemblage gathered at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Milwaukee, Wis., June 11, when the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Arnold Whaling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold Whaling, of Milwaukee, Delaplaine Price, only son of Lieut. Colonel Butler D. Price, 4th U.S. Infantry, and great-great grandson of the late Dr. Isaac Senter, of Providence and Newport, R.I., was solemnized, the Rev. Charles Stanley Luter officiating. At the appointed hour the choir boys entered the church, going down the side aisle to the center of the church, where they were followed by the ushers, Messrs. Thomas Cowen, Valentine May, Gwynne Whaling and Horace Dwyer of St. Louis; then came the two bridesmaids, the Misses Lauretta Seaman, and Eliza Dewey, and following came the bride with her father. They marched up the center aisle to the altar, which was transformed into a bower of tall palms and white peonies, and here they were met by the groom and the best man, Bruce Whitney of New York. The bride was a perfect picture in a beautiful gown of white crepe meteor and Irish point lace. She wore a long tulle veil and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids wore exquisite creations of pink crepe de chine and lace, the skirts being unpleated. They wore large picture hats of white lace and chiffon, trimmed with pink roses, and carried huge bunches of white peonies. Seated in the front pew on the right hand side of the church, was Lieut. Colonel Butler D. Price and Mrs. Price, parents of the groom who had come from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to be present at the ceremony. Immediately following the service a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents 318 Knapp street, where relatives and intimate friends gathered to bid adieu to the bride and groom. Mr. and Mrs. Price will spend the summer at Narhatoh.

Ensign Charles P. Snyder, U.S.N., was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 10 to Miss Cornelia Lea Walcott. The wedding took place in the Church of the Messiah, the Rev. St. Clair Hester performing the ceremony according to the rites of the Episcopal Church in America. The bride was attended by Theodore Macrae Dewey, aged seven years, son of Lieut. Theodore G. Dewey, U.S.N., and grand nephew of Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N. Ensign Snyder was attended by his brother, Mr. Harry Snyder. Both the gentlemen are the sons of Judge Snyder, of West Virginia. The ushers were Paymaster Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., Naval Cadets Ward Kenneth Wortman, Robert Lawrence Berry and Willis Gemill Mitchell. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. C. Stanton Walcott. Miss Walcott is the daughter of the late civil engineer of the U.S. Navy, Christopher C. Walcott. The bride's gown was a very beautiful and elaborate creation of duchess and round point lace made over white silk and white chiffon. The bride wore a veil and carried an enormous shower bouquet of sweet peas. The Church of the Messiah was beautifully decorated with roses and palms. The supper at the reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother and brother-in-law (Lieut. Theodore G. Dewey).

The officers attached to the navy yard and their families were strongly represented. The reception was somewhat limited as to numbers on account of the recent death of the bride's father. The presents were numerous and elegant.

Dr. William N. Chowning and Miss Sophie Thies were united in bonds of matrimony in Gethsemane church by the Rev. Irving Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., a few days since. The church was simply decorated, and high banks of palms lined the chancel railing. The ushers, Dr. L. W. Day and Dr. W. M. Brown, led the way down the aisle; Mrs. Frederick Thies, the bride's mother, followed them, and the bride walked alone to the altar, where Dr. Chowning and his best man, Frederick Thies, awaited her. Mrs. Thies, who gave her daughter in marriage, wore a handsome gown of black taffeta, with point lace trimmings, and a large black chiffon hat. The bride wore a blue tissue frock, which was sent to her by her god-mother, Mrs. Page, who with her husband, Colonel Page of the Third Infantry, is now in Manila. The gown was built over a foundation of blue taffeta, and had insertions of white lace and bands of panne velvet. With it she wore a picture hat of blue chiffon, and she carried white roses. In the autumn when Dr. Chowning and his bride return from their bridal trip, Mrs. Thies will give a post-nuptial reception.

At 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, June 18, in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal church, Annapolis, Md., the Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector, solemnized the marriage of Ensign Frank Lucius Pinney, U.S.N., to Miss Mary Swann Brogden. The groom is from Connecticut, having been appointed to a cadetship at the Academy from that State in September, 1894, graduating from the Academy in '98. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Arthur Brogden of Annapolis. The church was handsomely decorated with roses, sweet peas, potted plants and evergreens. The best man was Mr. George Pinney, brother of the groom. The bride had but one attendant, a maid of honor, her sister, Miss Sophy Brogden. The ushers were Ensigns Frank C. T. Evans, T. L. Johnson, Naval Constructor Y. S. Williams, classmates of the groom, and naval cadet Richard Wainwright, Jr., class of 1902. The groom wore the special Navy full dress, as did also the ushers. The bride wore a gown of white duchess satin trimmed with lace and carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas. The maid of honor wore a white organdy over white silk and white picture hat and carried a bouquet of roses. The best man wore black full dress. Mrs. Arthur Brogden, mother of the bride wore a dress of black lace over white silk. After the wedding ceremony at 12.30 a wedding breakfast was served at the Chase Home on Maryland avenue.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Bleeker, daughter of Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., to Capt. Ernest Waymouth, British Royal Artillery, is announced to take place at Jamestown, R.I., during the summer.

The marriage of Lieut. Arthur Tremaine Chester, U.S.N., to Miss Cutter, lately returned from abroad is announced to take place within a few weeks.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Meade, eldest daughter of Mrs. George Meade, and granddaughter of the late Major Gen. George Gordon Meade, U.S.A., to Mr. Horace Hugh Fraeviel.

Capt. J. W. Hinckley, Art. Corps, U.S.A., of West Point, was married June 18 at New Britain, Conn., to Miss Atheline Louise Hart, daughter of Mr. Chas. E. Hart, of this city.

Lieut. Mack K. Cunningham, U.S.A., was married on June 18, to Miss Mary Rita Fealy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Fealy, in St. Matthew's church, Washington, D.C. Miss Sarah Hicking, niece of the bride, and Miss Edith Hepburn, daughter of Representative Hepburn, were the flower girls. The maid of honor was Miss Agnes Fealy, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Jean Stone, daughter of Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania; Miss Minnie Murphy and Miss Margaret Loughran. Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, U.S.A., was best man. The ushers were Captain Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps; Lieut. Henry W. Parker, 2d Cavalry, and Lieutenant William D. Connor, Corps of Engineers. Lieutenant and Mrs. Cunningham left for San Francisco, where they will spend a week with friends before sailing for Manila, where the Lieutenant has been ordered to report for duty.

Miss Louise Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Morris and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Thompson Morris, U.S.A., will be married on June 28, at Carpinteria, Cal., to Mr. George Dickson Monfort of Whatcom, Washington. The prospective groom is a son of Capt. Monfort of the British Army. The Rev. Alfred Brown is to perform the ceremony.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Curtis Emerson Munn, surgeon, U.S.A., retired, who died at Topeka, Kas., on June 7, as noted in our issue of last week was the husband of Mrs. Everts Ewing Munn, daughter of the late Major E. S. Ewing, U.S.A., and father of Dr. L. H. Munn, of Topeka, and of Mrs. Florence Van Deusen, wife of Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, U.S.A.

Second Lieut. Thomas Ryan, Philippine Scouts, committed suicide June 16, at Oroquieta, Miramis, P. I., his mind being unsettled. He was commissioned to date from July 1, 1901.

Mrs. Hiram Fuller, mother of Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, O.D., U.S.A., and of Lieut. Elverson E. Fuller, 12th U.S. Inf., died at Popin, Wis., June 12, in the 60th year of her age.

Passed Asst. Surg. Frederick Horner, Jr., U.S.V., died at Marshall, Va., June 15. He entered the Service May 1, 1851, being appointed from Virginia. He was commissioned passed assistant surgeon April 10, 1856, and was retired May 6, 1861, for incapacity for further service at sea.

Major Robert F. Bates, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, 1353 Harvard street, in Washington, on Thursday morning, June 12, of Bright's disease, after being confined to his bed for three weeks. He had been in very poor health since the middle of February, when he suffered an attack of heart failure and a stroke of apoplexy. Major Bates joined the 53d New York Infantry, Sept. 16, 1861, and served throughout the Civil War, being mustered out of the Service June 2, 1865, with the rank of 1st lieutenant, Co. D, 121st Pennsylvania Infantry. He entered the Regular Army as a 2d lieutenant March 7, 1867, being assigned to the 18th Infantry. He served in South Carolina and Georgia during the Ku Klux troubles, at Forts Assiniboine, Laramie, Clark and Sam Houston, and in the Philippines until he was retired June 2, 1899. Major Bates was for many years the aid-de-camp of General Ruger, who was much attached to him. He was also the adjutant of the 18th Infantry for four years. Since his retirement he had lived in

Lancaster, Pa., and in Washington. His wife survives him. He had no children. The funeral services were read over the grave at Arlington on Friday June 13, at 5 o'clock by Captain Pierce of the Army, after a few remarks at the home of the deceased by Dr. Kelly of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The pall-bearers were General Weston, Colonel Andrews, Colonel Patton, Colonel Baird, Major J. S. Loud and Capt. W. A. Miller, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, wife of Capt. Douglas Howard, U.S.A., retired, was stricken with apoplexy at an early hour Saturday morning, June 14, and died at noon. She leaves no family. The funeral took place from St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md., June 16.

Dr. William Armistead Nelson, who died this week in New York, was a descendant of the Nelson family of Virginia, prominent in Revolutionary times. Dr. Nelson's grandfather was Col. William Nelson, who took an active part in the siege of Yorktown. His great-grandfather was Thomas Nelson, secretary of the Virginia Council, whose home at Yorktown was the one used by Cornwallis as his headquarters and totally destroyed by American shells. Governor Nelson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a great uncle of Dr. Nelson.

We regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Wilson, wife of Brigadier General John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, which occurred in Washington, a few days ago after a brief illness. The interment was at the Post cemetery, West Point, N.Y., on Friday, June 13. General Wilson had just returned home from his visit to West Point to attend the Centennial Exercises, when the accident occurred to Mrs. Wilson which resulted in her death. The sympathy of all at the post is extended to the General in his great sorrow.

PERSONALS.

Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., is stopping at Rochester N.Y.

Lieut. Col. C. Hobart, U.S.A., is at Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va.

Lieut. S. M. Horton, U.S.A., has gone to Marion Mass., for the summer.

Lieut. Geo. D. Freeman, Jr., 21st U.S. Inf., is on duty at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Capt. James Davidson, U.S.A., has gone to Point O Woods, Long Island, N.Y.

Lieut. C. S. Frank, U.S.A., is among the recent arrivals at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th U.S. Inf., has arrived at Fort Logan, Colo., for duty.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Randall, U.S.N., is at present sojourning at Atlantic City, N.J.

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N., should be addressed at 113 Touro street, Newport, R. I.

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, U.S.A., should be addressed care of Embassy of the U. S., City of Mexico.

Commodore W. H. Shock, U.S.N., has gone for the summer to Rehoboth Beach, Sussex County, Del.

Chaplain Frank B. Rose, U.S.N., has gone to Mount Pocono, Penn., where he will spend the summer.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., is at present a guest of the President of the Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Truby, U.S.A., for some time past at Fisher's Island, returned this week to duty at Fort Wadsworth, S.I.

Col. John E. Summers, U.S.A., and Miss Summer have gone to Atlantic City, N.J., where they have quarters at the Porter Inn.

Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., closed his recruiting office at Bradford, Pa., this week and went to Scranton for recruiting duty thereat.

Lieut. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., has leased a house at 1819 M street, Washington, D.C., with a view to making it his future home.

Comdr. G. B. Harber, U.S.N., naval attaché at Paris, France, was a visitor this week in Petersburg, Russia, in connection with his official duties.

Lieut. Rawson Warren, Art. Corps, on leave from Fort Screven, Ga., visited in Washington, D.C., this week with headquarters at the Ebbitt House.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Alexander is a recent arrival in Washington, D.C., and has entered upon duty with General Weston, commissary general of the Army.

Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., 3d U.S. Inf., relinquished recruiting duty at Scranton, Pa., this week and left there to join his regiment in the Department of the Lakes.

Capt. Chas. F. Keiffer assistant surgeon, U.S.A., lately in San Francisco, arrived at Fort Screven, Ga., June 15, and has taken charge of the Medical Department at that post.

Mrs. Boughton, wife of Captain Boughton, U.S.A., with her sister, Miss White, and Master George Boughton are passing the summer at the Lingular Hills Inn, near Frederick, Md.

Capt. John Adams Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry, who have been visiting Gen. and Mrs. A. J. Perry at 2003 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., have gone to Rye, N.Y., for a visit to relatives.

General Bonnel, Commandant-in-Chief of the French Army School, has been placed on the retired list by order of President Loubet, he having been court-martialed for directing a testamentary bequest to an improper use.

Lieut. Henry Hughes Hough, U.S.N., having been ordered to duty on the U.S.S. Chesapeake, Mrs. Hough has gone to London to stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Gray Ward, during her husband's absence.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Buchanan, 5th U.S. Inf., whose orders on recent promotion required him to join his regiment has been directed for the present to remain at San Juan in command of the Porto Rico Regiment and Division of Porto Rico.

Col. William Quinton, recently promoted from lieutenant colonel of the 14th Infantry, has been assigned to the 1st Infantry, and Col. Jesse C. Chance promoted from lieutenant colonel, 26th Infantry, has been assigned to the 4th Infantry.

Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Admiralty, gave a dinner at Berlin, June 16, in honor of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, U.S.N., who recently returned there from Düsseldorf, where he attended the Naval Congress. Several German Ministers and naval officials of high rank were invited to meet Admiral O'Neill.

Mrs. Luther B. Grandy and her little son, Alfred Grandy, have returned from the Philippines and are with Mr. and Mrs. Smart, on Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. The body of Major Grandy, who died in the Philippines several months ago, arrived in Atlanta, June 16, from San Francisco.

Mrs. and Miss Deering are now in London for the gay season.

Col. J. F. Head, U.S.A., has gone to New Haven, Conn., from Washington, D.C.

Col. G. L. Andrews, U.S.A., should be addressed at 142 Federal street, Salem, Mass.

Lieut. L. S. Carson, 8th U.S. Cav., has joined at Fort Riley from Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Capt. A. Campbell, Art. Corps, rejoined at Fort Columbus, June 15, from a visit to New Milford, Pa.

Capt. F. W. Dickins and Medical Director Paul Fitzsimons U.S.N., registered at the Casino, Newport, R.I., this week.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick, 2d Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and has assumed command of that post.

Gen. Thos. H. Barry, U.S.A., left Governors Island June 17 for Washington, D.C., to attend a session of the Uniform Board.

Gen. J. W. Clous, U.S.A., is at present having a good time in London, Eng., hobnobbing with Field Marshal Lord Roberts and other veteran officers.

Col. J. T. Kirkman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kirkman, Miss Adriance and Mr. Ray Kirkman, will pass the summer at the Langanore Hill Inn near Frederick, Md.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is now visiting her grandfather, Mr. George C. Lee, at his home, Chestnut Hill, Newton, Mass., and will go later to the New London boat races.

The band and two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Warren, under command of Capt. O. W. B. Farr, took part in the Bunker Hill celebration at Charlestown, Mass., on June 17.

Gen. M. V. Sheridan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sheridan came to New York this week from a visit to friends in Pennsylvania and now go to Atlantic City, N.J., to spend the remainder of the summer.

Contract Surg. Robert P. Cooke, U.S.A., recently at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., arrived at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., June 13, and has taken charge of the Medical Department of that post.

Lieut. F. W. Smith, who was recently tried by court-martial, on charges preferred by Captain Healy, and pending a decision, was ordered to the Grant has been detached from that vessel and ordered to Washington.

Lieut. Horace B. West, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, returned to Port Townsend, Washington, June 10, from an extended month's leave spent visiting with relatives in Pennsylvania, and reported for duty on the cutter Grant.

Among the notable events at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, on Friday, June 13, was the birth of a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody, U.S.N. The little girl weighed seven pounds, and both she and Mrs. Moody are reported as doing nicely.

Comdr. William J. Barnett, U.S.N., has been designated as the assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation during the absence on the continent of Comdr. William S. Cowles, U.S.N. Commander Barnett has recently been in command of the nautical schoolship Saratoga.

Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, since his voluntary retirement from active service, has made the Pacific Coast his home. He is spending June and July in the Yosemite Valley hunting and fishing. In August he and a party will go to British Columbia hunting big game in the Kotonay country.

J. W. (Tony) Forsyth does not appear in any of the lists of graduates present at West Point during the centennial ceremonies, but he was there all the same, looking very handsome in his snow-white hair and as much at home among "the boys" as he was as a young man on the staff of "Phil" Sheridan.

Harry Torney, of Hot Springs, Ark., starboard substitute of Cornell's crew, rowed No. 5 in the 1904 Freshman boat and was substitute fullback on the football team last year, winning his "C" in the Pennsylvania game. Mr. Torney is a son of Major George H. Torney, U.S.A., commanding the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

Pay Director Henry M. Denniston, U.S.N., placed on the retired list at the age of 62 years, with the rank of rear admiral, has been in active service over forty years, fifteen of which has been at sea. During the last three years he has been purchasing and distributing officer at New York, and in that time has distributed about \$50,000,000. He is the last of thirty-six assistant paymasters appointed in the first year of the Civil War, and now resides at Newburgh, N.Y.

A correspondent says: "Perhaps you have never heard of Admiral Higginson's first meeting with Secretary Long. He told the story himself after a dinner given by the late Governor Wolcott. He was introduced to the Secretary who said to the then Captain Higginson, 'I wanted to meet you always, as I am descended from Francis Higginson of the Mayflower.' He then met Senator Hoar who said to him, 'I always wanted to meet you as I am descended from Francis Higginson of the Mayflower.'"

Before making its favorable report on the bill giving to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., retired, the same pay and allowance that he received as a rear admiral on the active list, the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on June 17 struck out the preamble of the measure, which read as follows: "Whereas, Commodore Schley was the senior officer of our squadron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on the morning of July 3, 1898; and, whereas, he was in absolute command and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships." Inasmuch as the only effect of the affirmation of that statement would be to reopen a controversy which is closed and which the people want to keep closed, the action of the committee in striking it from the bill deserves the heartiest commendation.

Of American Army and Navy officers at present in London, England, the N.Y. Tribune says: Gen. James H. Wilson, representing the Army of the United States at the coronation, and his two daughters are now at Claridge's, but they expect a flying visit to Paris. Rear Admiral John C. Watson, representing the United States Navy at the coronation, and his son, Lieut. E. H. Watson, U.S.N., have taken temporary rooms, where the British Navy officials are flocking to pay their respects. Comdr. W. Sheffield Cowles, the former naval attaché of the United States, with his wife and sister-in-law, are occupying a house in Grosvenor place. Col. John Riddle, U.S.A., General Wilson's aide, is already at the Buckingham Palace Hotel. All the visitors say that they are glad of the chance to visit England under such auspicious circumstances; they are all rather mixed up regarding future arrangements, and are rather agast at the avalanche of invitations which they have received.

Lieut. Col. F. S. Dodge, Chief Paymaster, Department of the East, left New York this week on a few weeks leave.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan are at present visiting General Heywood, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Heywood, at Washington, D.C.

Capt. W. H. Block, assistant surgeon, U.S.V., lately on leave at Baltimore, Md., joined at Fort McHenry, Md. for duty on June 17.

Lieut. Willis R. Vance, Art. Corps, recently on duty at Fort Warren, Mass., joined the 122d Company at Fort Columbus, N.Y., this week.

Mrs. W. B. Royall has gone to Dublin, N.H., for the summer. She has almost recovered from the accident which resulted in a broken arm.

Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan, Porto Rico Regiment, and his niece, Miss Dugan, were the guests recently of Major and Mrs. Howze at Henry Barracks, P.R.

Gen. Thomas H. Barber has left New York for a visit to Germany. His address until Aug. 23 next will be care Kogh, Lanteren & Co., Bad Vauhelm, Germany.

At the forty-sixth annual commencement at Tufts College, Mass., June 18, ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long received the degree of LL.D. from the institution.

Ensign and Mrs. William C. Asserson, U.S.N., are spending a few days with Captain Geo. W. Pigman and family on board the Wabash at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Capt. A. W. Perry, U.S.A., will make a short visit to his sister, Mrs. Junius Morgan, at her home in Princeton, N.J. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will pass the summer at North East Harbor, Me.

Lieut. J. Guy Ballinger, United States Revenue Service, returned to Port Townsend, Washington, June 11, from Seattle. Mr. Ballinger will probably go north as navigating officer on the cutter Perry.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the U.S.M.C., passed through Washington, June 19, on his way from San Francisco to New York, in command of a detachment of Marines assigned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Capt. George H. Penrose, U.S.A., recently detailed as quartermaster in charge of Forts Casey, Worden and Flagler, arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, from Seattle with Mrs. Penrose on June 12.

Col. Clarence R. Edwards, 10th U.S. Inf., chief of the Military Bureau, War Department, has returned to Washington, D.C., from Nanheim, Germany, where he took his wife for the benefit of her health.

Mrs. Van Vliet, wife of Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, U.S.A., is with her two youngest children at Iligan, the headquarters of the 10th Infantry, on the Island of Mindanao, during Capt. Van Vliet's tour of duty in the Philippines.

Medical Inspector Edward H. Green, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the U.S.S. Wisconsin and as fleet surgeon of the Pacific Station, to relieve Medical Inspector Manly H. Simons, U.S.N., now on board the Wisconsin, this last named officer being ordered home and placed on waiting orders for a brief period.

Judge Hall, who will succeed the late Justice Miles Beach, of New York, served in the United States Army in 1863 and in the Navy in 1864 and was in active service in both. He was chairman of the meeting which organized Lafayette Post, G.A.R., and was its first senior vice-commander, and is still an active member. He is a member of the Republican Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Bar Association and many others.

Lieut. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., has returned from a full cruise in the Pacific and has been assigned to duty under Lieut. Comdr. C. M. Winslow, inspector of naval target practice, relieving Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., of this duty. Lieutenant Belknap, who is a son of Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U.S.N., retired, has taken up his residence in Washington and has leased the house No. 1819 M street, and will make it his future home. He will probably remain on duty in Washington for at least two years.

It is extremely probable that Colonel Thomas Ward, Assistant Adjutant General and Adjutant General to Lieutenant General Miles, will, in few days be nominated to be a Brigadier General to fill the vacancy created by the voluntary retirement of General Bisbee. This will be in recognition of his most valuable services rendered during the Spanish War when Colonel Ward was in charge of the recruiting for the Army. Colonel Ward is extremely popular in the Army and his friends will be glad to see him promoted.

Capt. R. C. Croxton, 23rd U.S. Inf., recently returned from the Philippines, according to a dispatch from Richmond, Va., June 13 is in a hospital in that city with a pistol ball in his head, the result of an attempt to kill himself at an early hour on June 13. Captain Croxton underwent terrible hardships in the Philippines and has been in bad health since his return. He was, the dispatch states, on sick leave visiting relatives with his wife. She had just recovered from a severe operation and with her he expected to leave to join his regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y., on June 14.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for week ending June 18, 1902, were: Capt. S. A. Smoke, U.S.A.; Capt. L. M. Fuller, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. K. Mallory, U.S.N.; Lieut. Chas. Burt, U.S.A.; Dr. E. O. Huntington, U.S.N.; Lieut. Edw. Croft, U.S.A.; Major J. M. Kelley, U.S.A.; Capt. F. G. Irwin, U.S.A.; Ensign Hilary Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams; Col. B. D. Price, U.S.A., and Mrs. Price; Capt. J. C. Sanford, U.S.A.; Capt. C. G. Dwyer, U.S.A.; Col. W. R. Livermore, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. S. Ford, U.S.A.; Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A.; Mrs. Merriam and Miss Merriam; Capt. C. E. Tayman, U.S.A.; Major W. J. Wakeman, U.S.A.; Comdr. W. H. Webb, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. L. Clarke, U.S.A.; Ensign E. C. Keenan, U.S.N.; Capt. S. D. Rockenbach, U.S.A.

By order of the President a court-martial was directed to assemble at Manila on June 16 to try Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th U.S. Cav., on charges affecting his conduct as post commander at Jimenez, Island of Mindanao. The detail for the court is as follows: Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee; Colonels, Theodore J. Wint, 6th Cav.; William E. Dougherty, 8th Inf.; Jesse M. Lee, 30th Inf.; Lieutenant Colonels, John F. Stretch, 28th Inf.; Charles A. P. Hatfield, 5th Cav.; George S. Anderson, 6th Cav.; Majors, William L. Pitcher, 8th Inf.; William W. Wotherspoon, 30th Inf.; William C. Butler, 25th Inf.; Captains, Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav.; Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., and John P. Ryan, 6th Cav. Judge Advocate: Major Millard F. Waltz, 1st Inf. The substance of the charges against Captain Ryan is that he employed cruel methods to compel certain prisoners to give information of treasonable acts on the part of their fellows. This court having been ordered by the President, its findings will come before him for review.

Lieut. Earl Biscoe, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Fort Pickens, Fla., to take charge of the artillery detachment at that post.

Blees Military Academy held its Third Commencement, May 31 to June 4, at Macon, Mo., and the program was a very interesting one.

Lieut. R. S. Granger, Art. Corps, relinquished duty at Fort Greble, R.I., this week to join the 18th Company, Coast Artillery, at Cienfuegos.

Mrs. G. F. Coover, wife of Lieutenant Cooper, U.S.N., and son, and her sister, Miss Lowell, after three years spent in the far East, returned to New York last week, via India and Europe, where they spent several months.

Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, is to deliver a lecture on "Cuba and the Philippines" on Wednesday evening July 2, at Ahwaga Hall, in Apalachin, Tioga County, New York, for the benefit of St. Paul's Guild.

Col. J. S. Billings, U.S.A., at a meeting at Magnolia, Mass., June 17 of the American Library Association, announced he had received \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie as a gift to the association for various literary purposes.

Captain Clifford Hardy West, U.S.N., on duty at the Navy Yard, N. Y., who has been placed on the retired list with the rank of Rear Admiral, on account of disability entered the Naval Academy from New York in March 1863.

Secretary Root has authorized the removal of a portion of the exhibit of the War Department at the exposition at Charleston, S.C., to the exhibition of the New England Association of Arts and Crafts to be held at Crescent, R.I., during the summer.

Lieut. A. S. Williams, U.S.M.C., an invalid from the Philippines arrived at San Francisco, June 19. He was a member of Major Waller's expedition and suffered great privations while also receiving severe, bolo wounds in a battle with the natives.

Snowden B. Redfield, who graduated with honors from the University of Pennsylvania in mechanical engineering, is the youngest son of Paymaster J. B. Redfield, U.S.N. He has accepted a position with the Cambria Steel Works at Johnstown, Pa.

Commencement week at Norwich University, Vermont, being the close of the eighty-second academic year, will be held from June 22 to 27. Dewey Hall, which is to be opened during Commencement Week, has been built by subscriptions of friends and Alumni of Norwich University as a memorial of the patriotism, skill and valor of George Dewey, M.M.S., N.U., 1855.

Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., a native of Maryland, was on June 17 placed on the retired list on account of physical disability incident to the service. Colonel Marye has been on leave since January 1 last and recently appeared before a medical survey board, which found him disqualified to continue active duty, and recommended his retirement.

Ex-Mayor Frederick P. Garretson, of Newport, R. I., has offered as a prize to be played for by the baseball teams at Fort Adams, Fort Greble and the naval training station, a cup two feet high made from the clippings and cuttings of the Tobin bronze left in the construction of the cup defender Columbia in 1890. The trophy will be open for competition to any ball nine that may organize at the forts or Navy station of enlisted men or naval apprentices to play as representatives of the several stations.

Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A., now in the west on leave has been ordered to Duluth, San Francisco and such other points as he may find necessary to take testimony of witnesses in the investigation of the cases of Lieut. F. T. Arnold and Sergeant Edwards, 4th Cav., charged with having abused Filipino prisoners. Lieutenant Arnold is now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. These are the cases recently brought to the attention of the Senate by Senator Culberson, of Texas. His action led to a suspicion that a "leak" existed at the War Department. It was searched for, but never found.

Brig.-Gen. Chas. Bird, Quartermaster Department, U.S.A., was retired on June 17, having reached the age of 64 years. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the army as a volunteer first lieutenant of the First Delaware Regiment, and in May, 1865, he was mustered out as colonel of the First United States, Veteran Volunteers. He received four brevets for meritorious services in the battles of Frederickburg, Spottsylvania and Petersburg. While suffering from a severe wound received at Petersburg, in May, 1866, General Bird was appointed a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army and assigned to the Fourteenth Inf. He was transferred to the quartermaster's department in March 1882.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan were guests of the city of Rochester, New York, on Saturday, June 14, on the occasion of the dedication of the Spanish trophy gun taken from one of the ships destroyed in the battle of Manila Bay, and presented to the city of Rochester by the Hon. O. F. Williams, late consul at Manila. The Admiral reviewed a procession of Civil War and Spanish War veterans, escorted by the 1st and 8th Separate Companies, N. G. N. Y., and 2d Company Naval Reserves. The exercises began with the raising of Admiral Coghlan's flag by two men who served under him nearly forty years ago. Speeches of presentation and acceptance, with an oration and patriotic music made up the program. Major Gen. E. S. Otis, U.S.A., presided. The Admiral was introduced and received a most enthusiastic greeting. He was entertained at a noon lunch by gentlemen of the Geneva Valley Club, and the Daughters of the Revolution did the same for Mrs. Coghlan at the University gymnasium. The day closed with a banquet to the Admiral by the officers of the Naval Reserve at the Hotel Ontario on the lake front. Admiral Coghlan was keenly interested in looking over the quarters of the Naval Reserve at Charlotte, and expressed great surprise at the completeness of the outfit. He complimented Lieut. E. N. Walbridge, the commander, on the fine appearance of his command. He said that the corps deserved a suitable vessel for practice, and promised to do all in his power to have one detailed for the purpose. After the banquet the party returned to the city about midnight. On Sunday morning the Admiral and his wife left for New York. Lieutenant Commander Winder, of the U.S.S. Michigan, was also one of the visitors at Rochester.

Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson has been detached from duty at the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N.J., and granted three months' leave of absence. Captain Hobson appealed to the Secretary of the Navy for this leave on account of the condition of his eyes, but before the application was granted the Secretary conferred with Admiral Taylor, Chief Constructor Bowles and Surgeon General Rixey. It seems to be reasonably certain that Captain Hobson cannot remain in active service. At the expiration of the three months' leave, if his eyes have not materially improved, he will be again ordered before the Retiring Board with a view to his retirement.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$30 to the widow of Capt. Daniel Pratt Mannix, U.S.M.C.; \$20 to Joseph A. Kerbey, late 2d Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U.S.A.; \$50 to the widow of Medical Director Albert L. Gihon, U.S.N.; and \$35 to the widow of Major Jonathan W. Gordon, 11th U.S. Inf.

The Senate has passed H.R. 3641, an omnibus bill for the allowance of certain claims for property taken for military purposes within the United States during the war with Spain. It embraces some 300 claims, chiefly for small amounts.

The Senate has passed S. 4517, to pay \$7,987 to the widow of the late Gen. William W. Burns, deceased, in full payment of the balance due him for royalty on 3,196 tents used by the Government. Also S.R. 113, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for a monument to the soldiers of Worcester County who served in the war for the Union to be surmounted by an equestrian statue of the late Major Gen. Charles Devens, U.S. Vols.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported with amendment giving pay from date of appointment S. 4329, authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Comdr. William P. Randall, U.S.N., retired, a commander on the retired list. A letter from Secretary Long is given in which he says that the Navy Department "has heretofore repeatedly advised against the policy of promoting officers on the retired list, the exception being in cases of officers promoted without increase of pay or doing active service although on the retired list. Congress has, however, in recent cases promoted a number of officers upon the retired list, thus signifying its waiver of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., 286), prohibiting such promotions. Aside from the consideration that each additional instance adds another precedent in disregard of the rule laid down in the act cited, and believed to be salutary, the Department has no objection to urge against the advancement of Mr. Randall. He served with credit in the Civil war and also during the Spanish-American war, the latter service having been rendered since his retirement."

The Senate Naval Committee has also reported with amendment giving pay from date of appointment S. 4905, authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Osborn to be a commander on the retired list of the Navy.

Mr. Clapp has introduced in the Senate a resolution, S.R. 17, which was allowed to lie on the table, authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to Acker Post, G.A.R., of St. Paul, Minn., 2 condemned cannon and 16 cannon balls for ornamenting burial grounds of deceased soldiers in that city. Mr. Teller has introduced a resolution, which was allowed to lie over, calling on the Secretary of War for a full itemized statement of all payments made out of Cuban funds to any persons or corporations, if any, for the purpose of promoting "reciprocity" between the United States and Cuba, and whether such payments were authorized or approved by the Secretary of War, in view, the preamble recites, of the fact that "it seems impracticable to prepare during this session of Congress an itemized statement showing the collection and disbursement of all funds for the whole period of the military occupation of Cuba; and it is important that a statement be now made of the accounts named."

Senator Platt of Connecticut has laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of receipts and expenditures in Cuba for May and June, 1900, and also requesting that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made to enable the War Department to continue the preparation of the report of expenditures in Cuba since April 30, 1900. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, to be considered in connection with the general deficiency appropriation bill.

The Naval appropriation bill, H.R. 14046, is now in the hands of a conference committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses; for the Senate, Messrs. Hale, Perkins and Tillman, and for the House, Messrs. Foss, Dayton and Meyer.

The House on June 16 passed S. 640, extending the provisions of the bill pensioning survivors of the Indian wars of 1832-42 to the 6,400 survivors of all other Indian wars. The Senate, which passed the bill some time ago, has agreed to minor amendments made by the House.

The House on June 16 on motion of Mr. McClellan passed H. Res. 6, appropriating \$100,000 toward the cost of erecting a monument to the memory of the prison ship martyrs of the Revolution at Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, N.Y., plans for the monument to be approved by the Secretary of War, the Governor of New York State and the Mayor of New York City. The State of New York has already appropriated \$25,000 and has authorized the city of New York to appropriate \$50,000, and there have been raised \$25,000 by private subscriptions; in all, \$100,000. The appropriation authorized in the resolution does not take effect until the other \$100,000 has been paid in. Mr. McClellan said of the bill: "During the Revolutionary war nearly 20,000 naval and military prisoners, confined in hulks anchored at Wallabout Bay, the present site of the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., died because of the cruelties they suffered at the hands of their British jailers. They were buried on the shore near the hulks. In 1873 they were moved to Fort Greene Park, where they now lie."

The House on June 16 on motion of Mr. Mier passed the bill, H.R. 12141 to restore to the pension roll, in the event of the death of their second husbands, the original widows of militiamen, non-enlisted men, masters or pilots of gunboats, &c., who were not provided for in the general bill passed in the last Congress; and to pension widows otherwise entitled when the husbands died of disease contracted in the Service, but who were deprived of pensions under the act of March 3, 1865, by reason of their remarriage. On motion of Mr. Sulloway, the House also passed S. 4850, to increase the pensions of those who have lost their limbs or who are totally disabled in the same, with amendments recommended by the House Committee on Invalid Pensions. The cost of increased pensions to the limbless pensioners is estimated by the Pension Bureau at \$1,312,656 annually. No estimate can be made of the cost of making the other increases proposed. When the bill as passed by the House was reported to the Senate, which recently passed it, Mr. Gallinger said that the House amendments destroy the purpose of the bill, and that "in all human probability no legislation on this subject will be had at the present session of Congress." The House, he said, not only amended the matter of rates, but made the bill apply only to soldiers who received their disabilities prior to the Spanish war. The bill and amendments were referred to the Senate Committee on Pensions.

The House on June 16 took up the bill, H.R. 14441,

authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the transportation of supplies between the United States and the Philippines in American ships. Failing to receive a two-thirds vote the bill remained on the calendar.

The House has passed H.R. 11656, to incorporate the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.

The House has passed, with amendments, S. 5269, appropriating \$25,000 for securing plans for a memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The bill was passed recently by the Senate, which has disagreed to the House amendments, and sent the bill to a conference committee.

The House has passed H.R. 10933, to erect at Fredericksburg, Va., a monument to Gen. Hugh Mercer, who was killed in the battle of Princeton in 1777. It appropriates \$25,000, to be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of War.

The House on June 14 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$20 to the widow of Col. John P. Hatch, 2d U.S. Cav., and Brig. Gen., U.S. Vols.; \$40 to the widow of Rear Admiral Frederick V. McNair, U.S.N.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Samuel H. Pook, U.S.N.; \$12 to the widow of 2d Asst. Engr. Charles H. Ball, U.S.N.; \$50 to the widow of Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby, U.S.N.; \$50 to the widow of Rear Admiral John Irwin, U.S.N.; \$20 to the widow of Post Chaplain Joseph H. Irish, U.S.A.; and \$25 to the widow of Lieut. (J.G.) Frank D. Read, U.S.N.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S.R. 100, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for an equestrian statue of the late Major Gen. William J. Sewall, U.S. Vols. Also S. 282, providing for the appointment of James W. Long, late a captain, U.S.A., a captain on the retired list of the Navy, as a rear-admiral list. The Committee has reported without amendment S. 1949, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint G. H. Paul a warrant machinist in the Navy. It has reported with amendment S. 4222, authorizing the appointment of John Russell Bartlett, a captain on the retired list of the Navy, as a rear-admiral on the retired list of the Navy.

REPORT OF GENERAL LOYD WHEATON.

Major General Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., who commanded the Department of the North Philippines has transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army a report of operations of his department from June 30, 1901, to May 6, 1902. After describing in detail the secret organization through which the inhabitants of the provinces of Balangas, Tayabas and Laguna were plundered and oppressed by Malvar, the insurgent leader, General Wheaton continues:

"In the province of Tayabas, conditions were as bad as in any province in Luzon. The Civil Governor, Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th Infantry, had been either deceived or had not informed himself of the conditions throughout his province. The state of affairs in the town of Tiaon, as found upon investigation by officers of the Third Brigade, showed that in May, 1901, a Junta, the greater number of the officials of the town and the insurgents in the vicinity being present, decided to send a delegation to Major Gardener, who was expected to be in the vicinity for the purpose of organizing town governments. These delegates of insurrection conferred with Major Gardener and were instructed to return to Tiaon and prepare for election. For the appointive officers of the town such men were selected as were designated by the guerrilla leaders. To an insurgent colonel was allotted the organization of the police force. The man selected as Vice Presidente was appointed fiscal of the church, collector for the town and contractor for supplies for the American troops, one half profits going to the insurgents. Wherever investigation of organization of municipalities under the civil government was made, a similar state of affairs was found to exist. The principal and most important duty of the police force was to give the insurgents notice of the movements of the American forces. Another duty of the police in this province was to furnish misinformation to the commanding officers of American forces relative to the operation of guerrillas.

"In Tiaon insurgent officers and soldiers were in and about the town whenever they chose to be. People were arrested in the outskirts of the town and turned over to insurgent forces nearby and murdered. Two Native Scouts, Macabebes, sent to Tiaon by Colonel Wint, 6th Cavalry, were taken by the insurgents and afterward killed. A Filipino was suspected of being friendly to the Americans, and was captured in the town, taken to a nearby river and boated and his body thrown into the river in the presence of a number of people. An order of Malvar, dated September, 1901, directed the insurgent chiefs to have one or more candidates for Presidente in the different pueblos governed by the American forces. In the vicinity of this town of Tiaon there were 270 rifles in the hands of guerrillas. All this is reported at some length in order that the conditions in the insurrectionary provinces may be understood.

"This condition is without parallel in the history of any country long occupied by an invading and conquering army. It was brought about by the kindness and forbearance of my predecessors in the command of these provinces. They had been endeavoring to suppress insurrection by the occupation of the principal towns, by marching the troops to every place where it was believed any armed resistance could be encountered by the utmost kindness and consideration for the natives, and by carefully guarding them in every possible way from any infringement of any rights of person or property. Surrounded by a dense population of semi-civilized natives belonging to a race whose every impulse is to treachery and perfidy, it was attempted to reduce them to obedience to law and order by the gentlest and most conciliatory methods.

"Upon assuming command I recognized the fact that to reduce these disturbed provinces to order the most determined methods consistent with a humane construction of the laws of war was necessary, as the insurrection would continue indefinitely under the policy heretofore followed. Instructions were given the Commanding General, Third Separate Brigade, to inaugurate a policy that would separate the well disposed from the irreconcilable and to reduce the refractory to submission by every action authorized by the laws of war as defined in the humane code published by the War Department in General Orders No. 100 of 1863. Active operations were immediately commenced and continued with unremitting persistence, Malvar surrendering April 16th, 1902."

General Wheaton then quotes from the report of Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell a lengthy description of the policy of concentration and its results in the affected provinces. In General Bell's report the following statement appears: "In Tayabas the Civil Governor, Major Gardener, has persisted in representing that no insurrec-

tion existed in that province, and that there were no disturbers of public order abroad except a few lads, whose number was belittled. I am led to conclude when the people there tired of the active insurrection the most of them simply disbanded their companies, hid their guns and entered the pueblos, resuming a normal life without surrendering or taking the oath of allegiance. They never ceased collecting, and to justify a continuance of this lucrative privilege the leaders apparently left a handful of men in the field."

General Wheaton continues: "In the province of Tayabas, the Civil Governor, Major Gardener, reported December 10th, 1901, that 'true loyalty and contentment can only come under a benign civil government.' It was, however, necessary something should be done to enable the establishing of such a government, which was impossible during the time this officer was governor as the insurgents were in arms in Tayabas, we having caused, since December 1st, the capture or surrender of 44 officers, 305 soldiers, 11 bronze cannon, 644 rifles and 150 revolvers in that province. At this time insurrection has ceased in Luzon and adjacent islands. There is no brigandage or disorder reported in the territory comprising the former Department of Northern Luzon, which composed all the Island north of Manila. A few small bands of lads are in the mountains of Southern Tayabas, and there is brigandage in Cavite Province, which the civil authorities state can be coped with by the Constabulary."

As to the responsibility for the policy of concentration, General Wheaton says: "I authorized the policy and fully approve of the methods by which the insurrection in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas was ended. The humane code of the laws of war as published during the administration of President Lincoln was followed in operations against semi-civilized nations, who were treating their own people with every barbarity that can be inflicted upon the helpless."

General Wheaton's report is accompanied by a report from Captain Charles R. Howland of the 21st Infantry describing his work in dispersing a band of outlaws organized near Manila by one Timoteo Passy formerly a Lieut. Colonel of insurgents who dressed them in uniforms resembling that of the native constabulary and raided the town of Cainta.

THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

SPECIAL ORDERS, JUNE 19, H.Q.A.

Leave for one month and ten days is granted Contract Surg. James V. May.

1st Lieut. Richard O. Rickard, Signal Corps, to Manteo, North Carolina, on official business.

The following transfers are made in Artillery Corps: 1st Lieut. Willie C. Metcalf, from 96th Co. to 10th Co., Coast Art.; 1st Lieut. John L. Roberts, Jr., from 10th Co. to 96th Co., Coast Art.

The Special Orders May 28, relating to 1st Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, C. E., are revoked.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William H. Bean, commissary.

Capt. William R. Grove, commissary, will assume the duties of purchasing commissary, Kansas City, during the absence of Capt. William H. Bean, commissary, on leave.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, C. S., 13th Cav.

The leave granted Capt. Frederick W. Cox, asst. surg., is extended one month.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., is detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.

Capt. William H. Coffin, A. C., will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, president, examining board at Governors Island, for examination for promotion.

1st Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, 10th Inf., to Fort Slocum.

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, from 11th to 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, from 10th to 11th Cav.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Sanford Wadeham, asst. surg., is extended seven days.

The following officers of Artillery recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, are assigned or attached to companies as specified: 2d Lieut. Charles F. Donohue, attached 70th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Jackson, attached 51st Co., Coast Art.; to Fort Sheridan; 2d Lieut. Charles A. Clark, assigned to 136th Co., Coast Art.; to Jefferson Barracks; 2d Lieut. Robert Davis, assigned 89th Co., Coast Art., to Fort Columbus; 2d Lieut. Matt F. Jamieson, attached 72d Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Roger O. Mason, attached 57th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, assigned 77th Co., Coast Art., to Fort Myer; 2d Lieut. William B. Brister, assigned 100th Co., Coast Art., to Fort Columbus; 2d Lieut. Nelson B. Margetta, assigned 106th Co., Coast Art., to Fort Douglas; 2d Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, attached 47th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker, attached 90th Co., Coast Art., to Fort Myer; 2d Lieut. Harris F. Reed, attached 57th Co., Coast Art., to Fort Columbus; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Baker, attached 83d Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Enamel R. Harris, assigned 80th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. Richard P. Winslow, assigned 14th Co., Coast Art., to Jackson Barracks.

G. O. 54, JUNE 12, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the following acts and joint resolution of Congress: I. Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, etc., approved June 6, 1902. II. Act providing for the extension of the Loudon Park National Cemetery, near Baltimore, Maryland, approved May 7, 1902. III. Act to construct a road to the National Cemetery at Dover, Tennessee, approved May 28, 1902. IV. Act authorizing erection of buildings by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations on military reservations of the United States, approved May 31, 1902. V. Joint Resolution authorizing the use and improvement of Governors Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, approved June 5, 1902.

G. O. 57, JUNE 12, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph II, General Orders No. 41, May 5, 1902, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, a class of gunnery specialists to consist of one first-class gunner from each Artillery District in the United States, one from Porto Rico, and one from Hawaii (total 21) will be formed at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., under the provisions of section V, General Orders No. 34, March 19, 1901, from this office, and ordered to report to the commandant of the school on or about Oct. 20, 1902.

The members of the class will be selected by the respective artillery district commanders from such first-class gunners of good habits as may be serving in the first year of the second or subsequent enlistments, and who have signified in writing the intention to re-enlist, and after a successful examination in competition in each artillery district in spelling, penmanship, arithmetic, and signaling with the flag and torch.

These examinations will be conducted in the manner prescribed for the preliminary examination for admission to the class of electrician sergeants at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, and the artillery district commander will, after the final selection of the candidate for the class of gunnery specialists,

return the examination papers of questions and answers of all candidates examined in his district to the commandant of the Artillery School.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G., Major Gen., U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 21, JUNE 18, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Burial Expenses of Retired Non-Commissioned Officers. The provision in the Army Appropriation act of March 2, 1901, for expenses of the interment of officers, "non-commissioned officers and soldiers" killed in action, or who die while on duty in the field or at military posts or on the frontiers, or while traveling under orders does not apply to non-commissioned officers or soldiers on the retired list. (We omit the text.—Ed.)

CIRCULAR 14, JUNE 9, CORPS OF ENGRS.

Publishes instructions and information relating to the application of Civil Service rules and regulations to the Engineer Department at Large.

G. O. 19, JUNE 9, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., is announced as aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

G. O. 20, JUNE 11, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aid-de-camp, is designated as inspector of small arms practice of the Department, relieving Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., to whom he will report for all public property pertaining to said office.

G. O. 9, JUNE 10, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Two hundred rounds of small arms ammunition per man for troops armed with the rifle and carbine, will be kept in store at all posts in this Department.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:
R. K. Evans, Major of Inf., A. G.

G. O. 18, JUNE 16, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Capt. Frank P. McKenna, 28th Inf., is hereby appointed signal officer of the Department, relieving Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., to whom he will report for all public property pertaining to the office.

By command of Major General MacArthur:
F. J. KERNAN, Capt., 2d Inf., A.D.C., A.A.G.

CIRCULAR 8, JUNE 16, DEPT. OF EAST.

The following communication is published for the information of all concerned in this department.

By command of Major General Brooke:
THOMAS H. BARRY, A.G.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, June 11, 1902. The Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska.

Sir: Referring to your endorsement of the 25th ultimo, forwarding for decision a communication from the commanding officer, Troop A, 8th Cavalry, who asks if par. 2 of Circular 8, series of 1900, from this office, which exempts cooks from classification in small arms firing, is revoked by General Orders No. 23, current series, from this office, that is to say, if cooks are now to be classified, I have the honor to inform you that the same having been laid before the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, he adheres to his previous decision as published in Circular No. 8, 1900, that cooks will not be included in the individual classification.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE ANDREWS, A.A.G.

CIRCULAR 9, JUNE 16, DEPT. OF EAST.

Commanding officers of artillery in the department will hereafter submit their quarterly reports to these headquarters under A. R. 400, (General Orders, No. 88, A.G.O., series of 1897), in duplicate.

By command of Major General Brooke:
THOMAS H. BARRY, A.G.

CIRCULAR 10, JUNE 17, DEPT. OF EAST.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned in this department.

By command of Major General Brooke:
LOUIS V. CAZAR, Major Art. Corps, A.A.G.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, June 14, 1902. The Commanding General, Department of the East, Governor's Island, N.Y.

Sir: Referring to your endorsement of the 31st ultimo, requesting a decision upon a question raised by the commanding officer at Fort Monroe, as to the character of the buttons to be worn by electrician sergeants, I have the honor to inform you that the same having been laid before the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, he has remarked that electrician sergeants should wear the buttons of the artillery corps.

Very respectfully,
GEO. ANDREWS, A.A.G.

G. O. 10, MAY 1, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.

2d Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav., is assigned to duty as acting ordnance officer of the Brigade, relieving Capt. W. H. Simons, 6th Inf.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., will upon the completion of the court-martial duty in the Division of the Philippines for which he has been detailed, proceed to his home, to await retirement. (June 14, H.Q.A.) The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. Charles Bird, U.S.A., by operation of law, is announced. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Major Wilber E. Wilder, U.S. Cav., A.A.G. (June 10, D.D.) Leave for two months, to take effect July 1, 1902, is granted Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, A.A.G. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Walter B. Barker, Q.M., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to take transport to sail from that place about July 1, 1902, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Q.M., is further extended to include July 25, 1902. (June 13, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Herman Boellinger will be sent to Fort Hancock, New Jersey, with permission to delay ten days enroute. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Arthur W. Yates, Q.M., will proceed to Fort Foster, New Hampshire, on business in connection with the construction work at that post, and return to his proper station at Portland, Me. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Anton Appel will be sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, for temporary duty. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Jerry B. Machie, upon expiration of furlough authorized will be sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Anton Appel, who will be sent to his proper station, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, for duty. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Frederick Schiller, San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Yates, North Dakota, for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Carl Kohlhepp, who will be sent to Manila, for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Levi N. Borton. Sergeant Borton will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major Albert D. Niskern, commissary, is extended one month. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries are ordered: Major William H. Baldwin, in addition to his present duties, will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty as chief commissary of that department, to relieve Capt. George W. Kuthers of that duty, who will proceed to Manila on transport to sail from San Francisco about July 15, 1902. Major Geo. B. Davis is relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, to take effect upon the arrival in that Division of Major Robert L. Bullard, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Par. 13, S. O. 105, May 3, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Contract Surg. John R. Hicks, is revoked. (June 13, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. John R. Hicks, from duty at Fort Screven, Ga., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, asst. surg., and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (June 13, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Wallace E. Parkman now at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty. (June 13, H.Q.A.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. P. C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., is extended seven days. (June 13, D.E.)

Contract Surg. Thomas Devereux will accompany the Headquarters Band and 2d Battalion of the 14th Inf., Fort Wayne, Michigan, and then rejoin his proper station, Fort Snelling. (June 13, D.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1902, is granted Capt. Henry D. Snyder, asst. surg. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. James W. Van Dusen, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice 1st Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, asst. surg., relieved. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Joseph W. Walsh, now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Brooklyn, New York, for annulment of contract. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. Luther S. Harvey, asst. surg., U.S.V., is still further extended to include June 30, 1902. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect June 20, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter Cox, asst. surg. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Edward W. Pinkham, asst. surg., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect June 10, 1902. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg., to report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes. (June 13, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk, from duty at Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, to relieve Contract Surg. Henry E. Menage, who will proceed to his home, New Orleans, for annulment of contract. (June 13, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Ernest A. Sawyer, Fort McHenry, Md., is assigned to duty at that post. (June 12, D.E.)

Contract Dental Surg. O. M. Sorber, U.S.A., from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for temporary duty. (June 5, D.T.)

Leave for 7 days is granted Contract Surg. J. W. Hart. (Fort Washington, June 14.)

Hospital Steward C. G. Sturtevant, candidate for commission, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth. (Fort Terry, June 11.)

Hospital Steward Albert A. Roby having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough will report at Fort Crook for temporary duty during the absence of Hospital Steward Shelby G. Cox, Hospital Corps. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Clyde S. Ford, asst. surg., is extended two months. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

Contract Dental Surg. William C. Fisher, from temporary duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., and will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for temporary duty to render professional services to the members of the garrison. (June 14, D.L.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Eugene Coffin, paymaster, to take effect as soon after July 12, 1902, as his services can be spared. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Francis R. Shunk, C.E., is relieved from the further operation of S. O. of par. 10, S. O. 88, April 14, 1902, H.Q.A., as contemplates his assignment to duty as engineer officer of the Department of the East. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Oswald H. Ernst, C.E., engineer officer of the department, will proceed as soon as practicable to McHenry, Illinois, on business connected with certain surveys in that vicinity, and return to his station in Chicago. (June 11, D.L.)

Chief Musician Julius Kamper, Band, 3d Bat. of Engineers, will be sent by the C. O. Washington Barracks, D.C., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, for treatment. (June 14, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 17, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Jackson, C. E. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Col. William A. Marye, O.D., having been found incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident to his retirement June 14, 1902, is announced. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Troops E and F, 2d Cav., from Fort Myer, will proceed by marching to Leesburg, Va., to encamp there with the District of Columbia National Guard from July 16 to 27 next. (June 13, D.E.)

Capt. Francis G. Irwin, 2d Cav., will proceed upon the expiration of any leave of absence that may have been granted him to join his troop. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Olson, 2d Cav., is detailed adjutant. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 10.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 2d Cav. (June 13, D.E.)

Capt. C. J. Stevens, 2d Cav., is detailed range officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 13.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 3d Cav., is still further extended to include Sept. 20, 1902. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Harry C. Benson, 4th Cav. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. MOORE.

Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav., will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., for duty with the National Guard of that State until July 30, 1902, when he will rejoin his proper station at West Point, New York. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

2d Lieut. R. M. Beck, Jr., 12th Cav., having reported at these headquarters en route from Fort Brown, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas, is granted a leave for seven days, to date from June 9, 1902. (June 11, D.T.)

1st Sergt. James W. Devoll, Troop H, 12th Cav., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Army. (June 7, D.T.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

2d Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 13th Cav., and will report at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join the troop to which he may be assigned. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBLO.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Freeborn P. Holcomb,

14th Cav., is extended one month. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

Major George A. Dodd, 14th Cav., from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and will proceed to join the squadron of his regiment stationed at Fort Grant, Ariz. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. James F. McKinley, Jr., 14th Cav., is transferred from Troop F to Troop K of that regiment. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 10, 1902, is granted Capt. Edwin M. Suplee, 14th Cav. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. Capt. Ernest Hinds, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, vice Major Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf., relieved. (June 13, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. John P. Story, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Edward Kimmei, Wright Smith, John R. Procter, Jr., Frederick W. Plisterer, Robert H. C. Kelton, Peter C. Hains, Jr., A. C. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men, who have successfully passed the preliminary examination will be sent as soon as possible to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army before a board to be convened at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 1, 1902: Sergt. Joseph H. Hall, 15th Battery, Field Artillery. Private Albert Hardman, 15th Co., Coast Artillery. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Harrison Hall, A.C., will report to Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 15th Inf., president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for examination for promotion. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Lotus Niles, A.C., will report in person to Col. John I. Rodgers, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York City, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (June 13, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. John McBride, Jr., A.C., recently appointed (while serving as 2d lieutenant, Art. Corps), with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 15th Co., Coast Artillery, and will join that company. (June 13, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Albert Todd, A. C., is extended one month. (June 13, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, A.C., recently appointed (while serving as 2d lieutenant, Art. Corps), with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 26th Co., Coast Artillery, and will join that company. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps, 1st Lieut. Fred C. Austin, from the 26th Co., C.A., to the 71st Co., C.A. 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, from the 71st Co., Coast Art., to the unassigned list. Lieutenant Austin will join the company to which he is transferred. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Albert C. Blunt, A.C., is extended one month. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major Elbridge R. Hills, A.C., is extended one month. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted 2d Lieut. Lee Hagood, A.C., is still further extended three months. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 20, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, A.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (June 12, D.L.)

1st Lieut. Alphonse Streiber, A.C., recently appointed (from 1st lieutenant, Philippine Scouts), with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 36th Co., Coast Art., and will join that company. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. George F. Connolly, A.C., is transferred from the 36th Co., Coast Art., to the 39th Co., Coast Art., and will join the company to which he is transferred when 1st Lieut. Alphonse Streiber, Art. Corps, joins the 36th Co., Coast Art. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

Alphonse Streiber is discharged as 1st lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, to take effect June 9, 1902, by reason of his acceptance on June 10, 1902, of an appointment as 1st lieutenant, Art. Corps, U.S.A. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect June 7, 1902. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, Art. Corps, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect June 10, 1902. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Rawson Warren, A.C., is extended ten days. (June 13, D.E.)

Capt. C. P. Townsley, A.C., Fort Monroe, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on duty connected with purchase of means of transportation. (June 17, D.E.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Leroy F. Hillman, A.C., Fort Williams, is extended seven days. (June 13, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, A.C. (June 17, D.E.)

1st Lieut. W. W. Chance, A.C., is detailed in charge of submarine mining material. (Fort Getty, June 12.)

Corp. A. Lawrence, 14th Co., Fort Screven has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. John K. Crenshaw, A.C., will proceed to Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, N.Y., on official business connected with the combined Army and Navy maneuvers to take place during the coming summer. (June 16, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about June 28, is granted 2d Lieut. Gordon Robinson, A.C. (June 18, D.E.)

1st Lieut. F. W. Stoppford, A.C., will proceed to Fort Terry for duty as counsel in case before G. C. M. (June 16, D.E.)

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., is constituted an independent post. (June 14, D.E.)

Corp. F. Sherrib, 16th Co., Fort Tremont, has been promoted Sergeant.

Q. M. Sergt. D. A. Nelson, 10th Co., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Fort Preble, June 12.)

The following named officers, recently appointed (while serving as 2d lieutenants, Artillery Corps), with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, are assigned as hereinafter specified: 1st Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, A.C., to the 27th Co., C.A., 1st Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, A.C., to the 25th Bat., Field Artillery, as attached thereto. The officers named will join their proper stations. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Henry B. Clark, A.C., is transferred from the 27th Co., C.A., to the 4th Battery, Field Artillery, and will proceed to join that battery. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

Corp. William E. Mapes, 16th Co., C.A., now at Fort Fremont, S.A., when relieved by a graduate of the present class of electrician sergeants will be sent to Fort Totten, New York, for instruction in the school for Electrician Sergeants. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect June 29, is granted 1st Lieut. M. J. McDonough, C.E. (June 19, D.E.)

The 4th Battery, Field Artillery, will proceed by marching, in due season, to Gettysburg, Pa., to encamp there with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, from July 12 to 19, 1902, inclusive. (June 18.)

Corp. J. H. Reynolds, 26th Co., Fort Warren, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. W. C. Rafferty, A.C., will proceed to Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, N.Y., on official business connected with the combined Army and Navy maneuvers. (June 19, D.E.)

Leave for eight days, to take effect about June 29, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Hollyday, A.C. (June 19, D.E.)

1st Lieut. Frederick W. Stoppford, A. C., is transferred from the 88th Co., Coast Art., to the unassigned list. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Richard P. Strong, A. C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service June 18, 1902, is announced. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. WM. QUINTON.

Capt. Charles E. Tayman, 1st Inf., will upon the expiration of his sick leave join his regiment. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Charles Wells, recently appointed, with rank from May 22, 1902, is assigned to the 1st Inf., and will join his regiment in the Philippines. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Robert O. Ragdale, 3d Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. William P. Rogers, 2d Inf., presi-

dent of the examining board convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.
1st Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., 3d Inf., will join his company. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Paul Giddings, 17th Inf., (now captain, 3d Inf.), is extended one month. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

Major George K. McGunnagle, 3d Inf., will proceed upon the expiration of his present leave to join his regiment. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the 3d Infantry: Capt. rank E. McCoy, from Co. C to Co. F, Capt. John W. Barker, from Co. F to Co. C. (June 15, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Robert O. Ragsdale, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 3d Inf., and will join his regiment at Fort Thomas, Ky. (June 15, H.Q.A.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.
So much of par. 4, S. O. 101, c. s., D.T., as details Capt. William H. Bertsch, Q.M., 4th Inf., as assistant to the chief quartermaster of the department, is revoked. (June 5, D.T.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.
Lieut. Col. James A. Buchanan, 5th Inf., will continue in command of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry and the District of Porto Rico until further orders. (June 15, H.Q.A.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.
Co. I, 9th Inf., lately arrived in San Francisco from Manila is due at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, Monday, June 23.

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.
Capt. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., is transferred from Co. C to Co. B of that regiment. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, recently appointed, with rank from May 22, 1902, is assigned to the 11th Inf. Lieutenant Dannemiller will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.
2d Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, recently appointed, with rank from May 22, 1902, is assigned to the 12th Inf. Lieutenant Hunt will report at Fort Warren, Boston, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his company to which he may be assigned. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Herbert S. Foster, 12th Inf. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARCKLEY.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry S. Howland, 13th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for four months is granted Major Alexis R. Paxton, 13th Inf., and permission to return to the United States from the Philippine Islands via Europe is granted him. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.
So much of par. 1, S. O. 86, c. s., D.D., as directs the 2d Battalion of the 14th Inf. to proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., for station, is amended to direct it to proceed to Fort Wayne, Michigan, for station. (June 6, D.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.
Capt. William D. Conrad, 15th Inf., (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 2d Inf., subject to further physical examination), having been found physically disqualified to perform the duties of captain of infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement as a captain of infantry is announced, to date from June 13, 1902. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Algernon E. Sartoris, recently appointed, with rank from May 22, 1902, is assigned to the 15th Inf., and will join his regiment in the Philippines. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.
The leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. Jordan, Jr., 18th Inf., is extended one month. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. MICE.
Capt. Arthur B. Foster, 19th Inf., will at the expiration of his leave proceed to join his regiment. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, recently appointed, with rank from May 22, 1902, is assigned to the 19th Inf., and will report at Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and will join his regiment upon its arrival at its station in the Department of California. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.
The following transfers are made in the 20th Inf.: 1st Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, from Co. F to Co. L, 1st Lieut. James K. Parsons, from Co. L to Co. F. (June 15, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Manistee, Mich., to inspect and aid in the instruction of the Michigan National Guard in camp at that place from Aug. 11 to 21, 1902. (June 13, Dept. of L.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.
The extension of leave granted Capt. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., is further extended twenty days on account of sickness. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Owen J. Sweet, 21st Inf., will await in St. Paul, for the convenience of the Government, the arrival of his regiment in the department of Dakota. (June 7, D.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.
1st Lieut. H. C. Bonnycastle, 23d Inf., is detailed Adjutant and Recruiting Officer. (Madison Barracks, June 15.)

2d Lieut. John W. Norwood, 23d Inf., is relieved member of G. C. M. at Madison Barracks. (June 16, D.E.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.
Leave for four days, to take effect on or about June 25, 1902, is granted Capt. Hans E. Ely, 26th Inf., recruiting officer. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL.
Major Edmund K. Webster, 27th Inf., (promoted from captain, 2d Inf., subject to further physical examination), will report to John I. Rodgers, A.C., president of the examining board at Governors Island, New York City, for physical re-examination. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Whitall, 27th Inf., will proceed not later than June 27, 1902, to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (June 15, H.Q.A.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. C. FOOTE.
Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., will proceed to the works of the Colts Patent Fire Arms Company, Hartford, Conn., on business pertaining to the construction of a machine gun carriage. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. PENNEY.
2d Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 29th Inf., and will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

30TH INFANTRY.—
1st Lieut. J. Millard Little, 30th Inf., is transferred from Co. E to I of that regiment. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

2d Lieut. Frank Stephenson, Porto Rico Regiment, recently appointed (from post commissary sergeant, U.S. Army), with rank from May 21, 1902, will join his regiment. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

TRANSFERS.

1st Lieut. Leon L. Roach, 8th Inf., is transferred to the 16th Inf., and will join the latter regiment. (June 16, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. George R. Armstrong, from the 5th Inf. to the 6th Inf., Co. F, 1st Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, from the 6th Inf. to the 5th Inf., Co. G. Lieutenant Armstrong will join his regiment to which he is transferred. Lieutenant Hanigan will report for temporary duty in Department of California. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: Capt. Harry L. Bailey, from the 21st Inf. to the 27th Inf., Co. L; Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, from the 27th Inf. to the 21st Inf., Co. F. Capt. Dwyer will proceed to join the company to which he is transferred. (June 15, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Jonas A. Emery, from the 11th Inf. to the 16th Inf.; Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, from the 16th Inf. to the 11th Inf., Co. F. Capt. Chiles will proceed to join the 11th Inf. (June 15, H.Q.A.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. William Quinton, 14th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank May 23, 1902, assigned to 1st Inf.

Lieut. Col. Jesse C. Chance, 26th Inf., promoted to colonel, rank May 23, 1902, assigned to 4th Inf.

Major Ralph W. Hoyt, 10th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank May 23, 1902, assigned to 14th Inf.

Major George A. Cornish, 15th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank May 23, 1902, assigned to 26th Inf.

Capt. Chas. H. Bonesteel, 27th Inf., promoted to major, rank May 9, 1902, assigned to 2d Inf.

Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 4th Inf., promoted to major, rank May 23, 1902, assigned to 10th Inf.

Capt. William Lassiter, 16th Inf., promoted to major, rank May 23, 1902, assigned to 15th Inf.

Capt. Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf., promoted to major, rank May 23, 1902, assigned to 6th Inf.

1st Lieut. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf., promoted to captain, rank May 9, 1902, assigned to 27th Inf.

1st Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, 21st Inf., promoted to captain, rank May 23, 1902, assigned to 8th Inf.

1st Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, 8th Inf., promoted to captain, rank May 23, 1902, assigned to 8th Inf.

1st Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf., promoted to captain, rank May 23, 1902, assigned to 16th Inf.

1st Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf., promoted to captain, rank May 23, 1902, assigned to 6th Inf.

The officers assigned by this order, excepting Colonel Quinton, will join the regiments to which they are assigned. Colonel Quinton will remain on duty in the Department of Dakota until further orders. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

RETIRED OFFICERS

Capt. Mason M. Maxon, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S.D. (June 17, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Major James Campbell, 20th Inf., Color Sergt. John F. Hogan, 5th Cav., Color Sergt. Galen R. Wiseman, 5th Cav., Color Sergt. Thomas Lloyd, 2d Inf. (June 14, H.Q.A.)

The following named enlisted men upon their own application are placed upon the retired list: Principal Muslim Clarence Armstrong, band, 15th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Thomas Holman, Co. B; 1st Inf.; 1st Sergt. John J. Stuka, Co. H, 19th Inf.; Sergt. Wilmet C. Williams, Co. D, 14th Inf.; Artificer Cooper Miller, Co. E, 25th Inf. (June 18, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Col. Amos S. Kimball, A.Q.M.G., Col. John Simpson, A.Q.M.G., and Major Samuel H. Jones, Q.M., will meet at the Army Building, New York City, June 18, to appraise the value of the Army transport Sedgwick and Vikings, now lying in New York Harbor, and to recommend a price which should be accepted by the Government for their purchase. (June 14, D.E.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Myer, Va., June 18, to examine Mr. John Clark, formerly of Co. K, 14th Inf., for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery. Detail: Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, Capt. William F. Clark, 2d Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 2d Cav. (June 12, D.E.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Totten, N.Y., June 19, to take into consideration the entire question of the alterations and improvements that should be made at that post, and submit with its report plans showing changes in the existing buildings and improvements that will be required, and the new buildings that should be erected with maps fixing the sites of the same and showing location of new roads, walks, sewer and water lines and other improvements incident to the work. Detail: Major Arthur Murray, Capt. George F. Landers, 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Balentine, A.C. (June 16, D.E.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The C. O., Fort Porter, will send a detachment of one officer and twenty men to Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., for station there July 2. (June 14, D.E.)

Sixty infantry recruits at Fort Slocum, are assigned to the 1st Battalion of Engrs., and will be sent, June 17, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., under charge of Capt. Thomas W. Winston, Art. Corps.

2d Lieut. John B. G. McClure, A.C., will report to the C. O., Fort Slocum, for duty with this detachment. (S. O. 133, June 12, D.E.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM PHILIPPINES.

In continuance of the policy of concentration of troops in this command the following movements of troops in the Island of Panay are ordered to take effect as soon as practicable: Detachment of Troop F, 10th Cav., at Tigbauan to San Joaquin, abandoning Tigbauan; Troop H, 10th Cav., at Pototan to San Joaquin Barracks, abandoning Pototan; Major R. H. B. Loughborough, Headquarters and staff, 3d Batt., and Cos. K and L, 6th Inf., at San Jose de Buenavista, to San Joaquin Barracks, Iloilo. Detachment Co. No. 46, Philippine Scouts, Visayas, now at Caluyo, to Capiz, Panay. Detachments Co. No. 47, Philippine Scouts, Visayas, now at San Joaquin, Tigbauan and Colasi, to San Jose de Buenavista, abandoning Colasi. (April 15 5th Sep. Brigade.)

2d Lieut. J. Dent C.E., with all engineering work now under way, will direct, on the island of Negros, and then proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for station. Lieutenant Dent is assigned to the duties now belonging to 1st Lieut. Earl I. Brown, C.E., upon the island of Panay. Lieutenant Brown will proceed to Cebu, for duty with his company, F, 2d Battalion Corps of Engineers. The enlisted men of Co. F, 2d Battalion C.E., now on duty on the island of Negros, will be sent to Cebu, for duty with their proper company. (May 3, 5th Sep. Brigade.)

Hospital Steward John R. Behre, now in Iloilo, will proceed to Bacolod, Negros, for duty. (May 1, 5th Sep. Brigade.)

1st Lieut. Emil Spoth, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Paragua. (May 1, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

Headquarters 1st Battalion, 10th Inf., and Post of Paragua are transferred from Coron, Buauanga, to Puerto Princesa, Paragua, to which latter named place Major George LeR. Brown, 10th U.S. Inf., will proceed for station. (May 1, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

The following changes of stations of medical officers and members of the Hospital Corps in this Brigade are announced: Capt. Luther P. Howell, asst. surg., now at Pototan, Panay, will proceed to Iloilo. The detachment of the Hospital Corps, now at Pototan, will report at Post of Iloilo, awaiting assignment. Capt. W. J. Raynor, Asst. Surg., now at Valladolid, Negros, and Contract Surg. M. H. Bowman, now at Valle Hermosa, Negros, will proceed to Iloilo, for further orders. The detachments of Hospital Corps at Escalante, Valladolid and Valle Hermosa, Negros, will proceed to Iloilo, awaiting assignment. Contract Surg. M. J. Hansen, will proceed with his detachment of Hospital Corps from Isabela, to Cabanatuan, South Negros, for duty at that station. (April 23, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

2d Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav., will report at Post of Iloilo, for duty and assignment with Troop H, 10th Cav., when it arrives from Pototan. (April 23, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

The following movements of troops in the Island of Negros are ordered, to take effect as soon as practicable: Co. E, 6th Inf., from Escalante to Bacolod, abandoning Escalante. Co. H, 6th Inf., to be concentrated at such point on the coast of Negros as company and stores can be most readily embarked, abandoning Isabela, Valladolid, La Carlota, La Castellana and Haguitmit. Co. No. 42, Philippine Scouts, Visayas, to be concentrated at Cabanatuan, South. Co. No. 43, Philippine Scouts, Visayas, to be concentrated at Bacolod, abandoning Valle Hermosa. April 22, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

2d Lieut. Thomas Ryan, Philippine Scouts, is relieved from duty at Santa Barbara, Panay, P.I. and will proceed to Cebu and join his company. (April 22, Fifth Sep. Brigade.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Left San Francisco June 2 for Manila.
CROOK—Arrived Manila, P. I., May 20.
DIX—Arrived at Seattle, Wash. May 29.
EGBERT—Arrived San Francisco March 27.
GRANT—Arrived at San Francisco April 27.
HANCOCK—Sailed from Manila June 27 for San Francisco.

INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.
KILPATRICK—At NAGASAKI, May 26, enroute to San Francisco.

LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.
LOGAN—Left Nagasaki June 19 for San Francisco.
McCLELLAN—Arrived at Manila April 21.
MEADE—Sailed from San Francisco June 16 for Manila.

RELIEF—At Manila, P. I.
ROSECRANS—At San Francisco.
SEGWICK—At New York, N. Y.
SEWARD—At Seattle, Wash.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila May 1.
SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila, May 28, for San Francisco.

THOMAS—Arrived at Manila, June 9.
WARREN—Arrived at San Francisco, June 12.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

STATUS OF THE ARMY BILL.

There seems to be no present prospect that the Senate will break the deadlock on the Army bill, H. R. 12804. The Senate still stands on its dignity, which was offended by the action of the House in giving notice that it had instructed its conferees not to recede from certain House amendments to the bill. The Senate therefore refused a conference on the bill, as has heretofore been noted; but appointed a committee to confer with the House on its unusual course in "attempting to lecture the Senate." This committee has not yet reported, and the bill is not yet in conference.

The new fiscal year is near its beginning on July 1, when it was hoped that many important works could be undertaken, but in the present state of uncertainty that any agreement at all will be secured no preparations can be made, particularly for the erection of necessary quarters, and a whole year is likely to be lost, in which time several regiments may have to be maintained in tents and away from northern posts where they ought to be stationed. For the first time in several weeks the bill came up in the Senate on June 16, when Senator Proctor tried to have the Senate recede from the amendment which is the real bone of contention. His effort to smooth over the difficulty was defeated by Senators Foraker and Tillman, who regarded the conciliatory proposition as abject surrender.

Mr. Proctor moved to recede from the Senate amendment which struck out the following: "Temporary buildings at frontier stations: For the construction of temporary buildings and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts;" and inserted in lieu thereof: "The construction and repair of such permanent or temporary buildings at established posts as the Secretary of War may deem necessary." The effect of the amendment was to do away with the provision of the statute which limited any expense to \$20,000 under the barracks and quarters and made it available the same as the military post fund. Mr. Proctor said that his motion did not affect the general question at issue with the House, as to its action in practically refusing a free conference on the bill, and was introduced by him merely as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs and not for the Committee which is trying to bring about an agreement between House and Senate.

Mr. Spooner expressed the opinion that to agree to Mr. Proctor's motion was as wise a way as could be adopted to facilitate the passage of the bill, which involves a vast appropriation and is much needed. It would be in line with the suggestion made by Mr. Hoar to ask for a conference without referring to the action taken by the House.

Mr. Foraker objected to the Senate surrendering a point unless it saw fit to do so in a conference unrestricted by the limitations which the House endeavored to impose. What assurance was there, he asked, that the House would be willing to confer on the other two amendments on which it instructed the conferees to refuse to yield, if the Senate yielded on this amendment?

Mr. Proctor said that while the committee in charge of endeavoring to bring about a conference was not ready to report, he had reason to believe that a satisfactory conference could be arranged.

Mr. Foraker said that if that were the case he saw no reason why the Senate should voluntarily yield a point. It should rather adopt the motion suggested by Senator Hoar, merely asking for a conference with the House and ignoring the House's action in refusing a free conference. He therefore moved, as a substitute for Mr. Proctor's motion, that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the bill and ask for a full and free conference with the House.

Mr. Allison suggested that for the Senate to yield on one amendment would be in the nature of an olive branch and might lead to some friendly settlement, a good thing both in view of the importance of the bill and the present height of the thermometer. Mr. Foraker said he had no desire to prolong the session unduly, but it might be noted that the thermometer was no higher at one end of the Capitol than at the other, and the Senate could stand the heat as long as the House could. Mr. Tillman expressed the opinion that Mr. Allison's olive branch was really in the nature of running up a white flag. "Unless I misconstrue the merits of this question," he said, "it is not whether we shall retain either one of these three amendments in the act as it shall become a law, but it is a question of whether the Senate will demand and make the House finally surrender to the right of the Senate to amend a House bill. We have been subjected to a message from the House that we have put something on the Army bill which we had no right to put on, which is contrary to law, is indefensible, and that the House will not tolerate such insolence on our part. That is the whole sum and substance of the situation."

Mr. Hoar raised the point that the Army bill was not then properly before the Senate at all. It was finally decided that it was, but no action was taken on Mr. Proctor's motion, or on that of Mr. Foraker.

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Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to
mobilize the torpedo flotilla at Norfolk, Va., as soon as
practicable. Several of these vessels are at Port Royal,
S.C., but they will rendezvous at Norfolk and report to
Lieutenant Chandler who will proceed to carry out in-
structions relating to tactical experimentation which are
deemed necessary by the officers connected with the tactical
department of the Naval War College at Newport.
There are six of these vessels at present available for
this purpose and interesting results are anticipated from
the summer cruise of this little fleet.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902.

**WHAT OUR NEW NAVAL SECRETARY
PROPOSES.**

It seems to be the general understanding that the
new Secretary of the Navy intends to make some
radical changes in the conduct of affairs in the Navy.
As we stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June,
14th, Mr. Moody has decided that it would promote
the efficiency of the Service if the Inspection Board
was merged with the General Board and the member-
ship of the joint body reduced by sending some of
the officers on the Inspection Board to other duties.
The Secretary, after getting the expert opinions of
high ranking naval officers, has also come to the con-
clusion that the duties now performed by the Retir-
ing Board and the Board on Promotion can well be
performed by one body of officers. Therefore, he
is adopting the same idea with reference to these two
boards as in the case of the General Board and the
Board on Inspection and Survey.

It would appear that there has been considerable
misunderstanding relative to the following memorandum,
which, under date of June 13th, the Secretary of the
Navy sent to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation:
"In the future, when an officer is promoted, the Bureau
of Navigation will forward to the Secretary of the
Navy a record of the officer's service since last pro-
moted, special duty performed, the length of time and
grade, length of time on sea service, and the percent-
age of the time at sea, all this since last promotion."
As we understand this memorandum, and as it has
been explained to us by the Secretary himself, it is
the President's and Mr. Moody's idea to ascertain, be-
fore an officer's nomination for promotion to command
rank is sent to the Senate, whether or not such officer
has had, within recent years, sufficient experience at
sea to warrant his being entrusted with the command
of an expensive vessel of war. As we also under-
stand the matter, if it is found that an officer up for
promotion to command rank has not had a sufficient
length of sea service he will be given ample oppor-
tunity to make up the deficiency and then nominated
for command rank and take his place under the law
in the Naval Register.

Mr. Moody, we are assured, thoroughly realizes the
great importance of the shore service for naval officers.
But he is convinced that there are many officers sta-
tioned on shore who are performing essentially civilian
duties and who are acting in the capacity of clerks.
In order to maintain the high dignity of the Naval
Service, if for no other reason, Mr. Moody proposes that
civilians only shall do civilian's work, and that naval
officers stationed on shore shall be assigned to what
is essentially naval duty. Under the direction of the
new Secretary a careful inspection is being made of
the shore duties now being performed by naval officers
and, as a result, many changes of assignment may be
expected in the near future. Just what will become
of these detached officers has not yet been definitely
determined, but it is understood to be the Secretary's
purpose to place many officers on waiting orders, his
theory being that it is wrong to keep them on service
bringing higher rates of pay when there is not enough
truly naval work for them to perform.

It has been hinted in many quarters that it is the
desire of the President and the Secretary of the Navy
to establish the policy of making promotions in the
Navy by selection. Just how this is to be done has
not, we believe, been definitely ascertained. The law
provides that promotions in the Navy shall be made
by seniority, and, as is well known, it takes the ad-
verse report of an examining board to enable the
President to pass over an officer at the head of the
list of his grade and promote the man next below him.
We cannot conceive that it is the intention of the Ad-
ministration to try to secure the admittedly pernicious
system of promotion by selection. A system of selec-
tion basis upon a method of elimination is most likely
to produce satisfactory results. With such a system
of weeding out, natural leaders are seldom discredited
while the tone and prestige of the entire service is
raised. The wisest and most enduring laws are en-
acted by assemblies where many members are capable
of discussing the import and effect of legislation. And
that military service will certainly be most efficient
where the personnel contains many men of good judg-
ment rather than a few of commanding genius.

In a military service where there is a system of
weeding out the incompetent, an average highly trained
body of officers is eventually secured. In this process
of reduction the measure of men is unconsciously
taken, and there comes to the view of executive ad-
ministrators, some natural leaders, who, though they
may not be advanced above their comrades in early
life, are yet held in readiness for the great opportunities.
It seems to us that there is never any justification for
passing rough-shod, over those who perform duty well,
in order to reward either sycophants or even brilliant
leaders. The sycophant is generally shallow and super-
ficial, while it is too often the case that the brilliant
officers lacks judgment and application. When oc-

casion demands, there always come forth in our Army and Navy men who are capable and willing to accomplish great things. It is always the exception where military leaders, as well as leaders in other walks of life, have achieved success without thoughtful preparation and study, which necessarily takes many years.

There is no room for doubt that we have a Service whose personnel is one of integrity and efficiency. Such an organization was not perfected by chance. It was developed by weeding out the slothful and vicious, and not by arraying friend against friend and brother officer against brother officer. Under existing regulations there are repeated professional and physical examinations. Regular reports, as to the fitness and aptitude for the Service, are forwarded by superior officers as to every commissioned junior officer under their command. We think that Mr. Moody is in the right when he desires to know some thing of an officer's sea service before the officer is placed in command of a ship, but we sincerely hope that there is no thought on the part of the Administration of again reviving a pernicious system of promotion which practically means promotion by favor.

About fifty years ago the Navy Yard had a practical experience of the method of selection by advancing individuals over their official superiors. The Service at large was amazed at the character of some of the promotions. So much ill feeling was aroused that not only was the efficiency impaired, but the moral of the Service was lowered. Although the system was only in operation for a few years, Congress was importuned for twenty years following to correct the manifold injustices that had been perpetrated.

Surely there must be some mistake in the rumor that the President intends to promote individuals in this manner in times of peace. The heart burnings that were caused by promotions during the Spanish-American war have not yet been fully healed. We are heartily in accord with the President and the Secretary in their endeavors to raise the morale of the Service and we appreciate most thoroughly the high motives which are actuating Mr. Moody in his present endeavors to increase the efficiency of an already efficient Navy.

Recently, in speaking to us on the subject, the Secretary of the Navy said that he was convinced that generally speaking the officers in the United States Navy were men of the highest integrity, professional ability, and imbued with a strong desire to do their duty on all and every occasion; to take without murmur their share in the hardships incidental to the Service, and would assist him in every manner possible. We are glad to know that the Secretary is gathering around him officers of high standing and national reputation and that before he takes any action upon a distinctly naval matter he is consulting these officers and getting their various views upon the subject.

The Secretary has adopted a method regarding the establishment of new naval stations, which will meet with the approval of the entire Service. He has assigned Captain William Smith to make a thorough investigation of the question of naval stations, with a view to making recommendations as to the places in the United States and its possessions where it is deemed essential that naval stations be located. The Secretary believes, and we agree with him, that there has been rather an indiscriminate placing of naval stations with little or no regard to the strategical importance of their location. Mr. Moody desires that when next he makes his report to Congress he will be in a position to make intelligent recommendations relative to the whole question of naval stations.

We desire to compliment the new Secretary upon the energy with which he is undertaking the duties of his responsible position.

POLICY AS TO ASSIGNMENT OF QUARTERS.

In acting upon a communication from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., which calls attention to the fact that, under the provisions of G. O. 37, A. G. O., 1902, that post will be required to furnish quarters for fifty-four officers and that there are at present only thirty-seven sets of officers quarters there, the Secretary of War has defined his policy in the matter of furnishing quarters additional to the allowance made by law for junior officers. The Secretary warns young lieutenants that if they marry and acquire families they must not expect larger quarters than allowed by the Army Regulations.

The War Department has fixed upon a relief system of ten regiments of cavalry and 20 regiments of infantry at home, and five of the former and ten of the latter on foreign service. The peace strength of the different arms has also been published it is therefore necessary to find as far a practicable, places at home for this number of regiments of cavalry and infantry.

General Order 37, A. G. O., 1902, was accordingly issued. Part I, exhausting every available station designates permanent existing places for nine regiments of Cavalry and sixteen regiments of infantry; Part II assigns cavalry regiments to eight of the nine permanent regimental cavalry station leaving that regimental group in Colorado and California available for the cavalry regiment next due to return from foreign service which, with the 7th Cavalry, at present in camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga., will constitute the home ratio of cavalry. Part II also assigns sixteen infantry regiments to the sixteen permanent available infantry regimental groups of posts, exclusive of the additional assignments of the 8th to the Department of Columbia, the 7th temporarily to the Depot of Recruit Instruction, San Francisco, and the 6th to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., a per-

manent regimental infantry station, thus making an assignment of nineteen of the twenty infantry regiments ultimately to be sheltered at home.

All have been directed to be prepared to shelter their assigned garrisons to the fullest extent of their capacity, and until this problem is completely solved, request for authority to increase the capacity will not receive the favorable consideration of the Secretary of War. Furthermore, in order that existing barrack capacity may not be crowded to an unhealthy degree and in order that enlistments may hereafter be more equitably distributed, companies of depleted strength will not be immediately increased to the peace strength recently published.

In his endorsement on the letter from Plattsburg Barracks, Secretary Root says: "The record shows that, exclusive of the commanding officer's quarters, Plattsburg Barracks, contains twelve double brick buildings or two sets each for married officers or 144 assignable rooms, exclusive of kitchens, basement or attic rooms; also eight sets of bachelor quarters each, two rooms and bath, exclusive of six attic rooms, billiard rooms, dining room and kitchen. Total assignable rooms; 160 exclusive of kitchens, etc. It thus appears that more than double the official allowance of rooms, exclusive of kitchens, has already been provided, and an unreasonable demand largely in the interest of junior married officers cannot much longer be entertained.

Senator Lodge has submitted to the Senate a memorial signed by Andrew Carnegie, Charles Francis Adams and others asking that a commission be appointed to investigate conditions in the Philippine Islands, and it is intimated that the Government may support the movement as a means of finally silencing the traducers of the Army. The belief prevails in some circles that such a commission, made up of members of both political parties, would find so much to approve and so little to condemn in the conduct of the military administration of the islands, that its report would cut the ground from under the feet of the critics who have denounced the Army and put an end to their campaign of vilification. So far as the conduct of the Army is concerned the Government certainly has nothing to fear from the investigation which these benevolent memorialists have requested. The proposed commission would afford an attractive summer outing at public expense for several of the impetuous statesmen, who delight in attacking the military establishment, and as an educational enterprise it would be worth all it would cost. It would do these gentlemen good to meet the Army and establish a speaking acquaintance with it. They would find it a robust, resolute, self-respecting body of patriotic Americans who are doing their country's work, honestly, intelligently, uncompromisingly under conditions of almost inconceivable difficulty in spite of ungenerous, unjust, unwarranted attacks upon their manhood and method by irresponsible faultfinders here at home. In so far, therefore, as it would enable the investigators to know the Army as it really is and to gain some intelligent estimate of the vast and beneficent work which it has performed in behalf of civilization and progress in the Philippines, the proposed commission would appear to be eminently desirable.

The Naval Retiring Board this week recommended that Capt. S. C. Lemly be placed on the retired list for physical disability incident to the Service, and in pursuance of this action the President formally retired Captain Lemly on June 11. The question of whether Captain Lemly, who is carried on the Naval Register as a lieutenant commander, shall be placed on the retired list with the rank of captain has not yet been determined, but will be settled by the Comptroller. It is understood that Captain Lemly will be retained in office as Judge Advocate General under the law which permits of the assignment to active duty of retired officers, until some permanent policy has been determined as to this office. The bill of Mr. Foss, which we print elsewhere, provides for the employment of civilian judge advocates general. Captain Lemly has made a most efficient officer in the trying position which he has held for so long, and it is to be regretted that he has been compelled to ask for retirement.

The case of Lieut. F. T. Arnold of the 4th Cav., charged by a private of that regiment with having abused Filipino prisoners or rather with having allowed much abuse to be conducted under his supervision, has aroused considerable interest. Lieutenant Arnold is now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and a careful inquiry into the facts of the case is being conducted by Col. E. H. Crowder, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, who was this week ordered to proceed to such points as he may find necessary in order to take the testimony of witnesses who are cognizant of the circumstances of the case. It is understood that Colonel Crowder in a preliminary report asked to be allowed to visit certain cities in the West. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Arnold's case was the one brought up in the Senate by Senator Culberson.

The Navy Department is taking advantage of the strike situation in the anthracite coal regions to obtain men for the Navy. A recruiting officer, accompanied by a surgeon for the physical examinations required by law for a recruit, has been detailed to visit the principal districts where the miners are not at work and enlist as many men as possible who possess the advantages of youth, good common sense and a desire to join Uncle Sam's web-footed personnel. Lieut. J. P. Ryan, U.S.N., will visit in turn Wilkesbarre, Danville, Wil-

liamsport, Lewisburg, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Lebanon, Reading, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, and Hazleton. Secretary Moody is making extraordinary efforts to obtain a sufficient number of recruits to fill the vacancies and obtain a supply of men for the new ships now approaching completion and to go into commission within the next few months.

Comdr. Gottfried Blocklinger, U.S.N., has been ordered to Honolulu, T.H., as Commandant of the U.S. Naval Station at that point, relieving Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., retired. Commander Blocklinger was relieved of the command of the U.S.S. Wheeling by Comdr. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N. The position of commandant of the station at Honolulu is, in many respects among the most important of the insular offices attached to the Navy and the assignment of Commander Blocklinger is a deserved recognition of the ability this officer has shown in the execution of other duties requiring clear headed efficiency.

General Funston reports that the Apaches are greatly excited by the news that their Government supplies of rations are to be cut off on July 1, and he fears that in that case the Indians will help themselves to supplies wherever they can get them. Acting on this report the Interior Department has directed the Indian agent at San Carlos to continue the issue of rations pending further orders. The Secretary explains that the purposes of the Government in this matter have been misunderstood. The intention, he says, is not to discontinue rations to all of the Indians but only to those capable of working and for whom the Government can find employment.

The nomination of Colonel William H. Forwood, to be Surgeon General of the Army reads: "to be detailed for four years." As he retires in September next, the question is raised as to whether this nomination will not operate to continue him on the active list as Surgeon General until the conclusion of his term. In explanation of the matter to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the War Department holds the view that the detail of an officer under the Act of February 2d, 1901, for a four year's tour as Chief of any Staff Corps or Department in no wise operates to delaying his retirement under the statute.

Captain Henry D. Borup of the O.D., U.S.A., who is now in London for the coronation, will go to Germany in August to attend trial with the latest Krupp field guns on long recoil carriages on the Krupp proving grounds, at Meppen. Probably Colonel John B. Kerr, Military Attaché at Berlin, Lieut. Commander Templin M. Potts, U.S.N., Naval Attaché and his predecessor Comdr. W. H. Beecher, U.S.N., will also attend these trials. Krupp's military representative, Captain Plorkowski will go abroad to meet the American officers in Germany.

The Senate has passed S. 6104, which authorizes the President to appoint John Walton Ross, surgeon, U.S. N., retired, to the active list of the Navy as a medical director (an additional number), not in line of promotion, and to retain his present longevity (from the date of his original commission as surgeon in the Navy) said officer having tendered his services to the United States.

The Surgeon General of the Army this week received a personal letter from Major J. M. Kennedy, of the Medical Department, dated Manila, May 20, 1902, in which a high compliment is paid to Col. M. L. Maus, of the Medical Department, for his work on the Manila Board of Health and "the extraordinary efforts he has made and the ability with which he has handled the situation."

The Secretary of War this week extended the time for the removal of the Hygeia Hotel, on the Fort Monroe Reservation to October 31st, 1902, Quartermaster General Ludington having reported that this will not interfere with the execution of the plans of the Quartermaster's Department in providing additional room for officers quarters and re-arranging the roads.

We learn that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has decided to report favorably all of the recent nominations of general officers of the Army, including these of Generals Carter and Bliss. The Senate on Friday confirmed the nomination of William Crozier to be Brigadier General and Chief of Ordnance, after two hours debate.

Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, secretary, informs us that the Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the Buford Prize of 1902, (for short papers on cavalry subjects), as follows: Capt. H. T. Allen, 6th Cav., Certificate of Award and \$50; Capt. Carl Reichman, 17th Inf., Certificate of Award and \$25.

Companies C, D, H and M of the 7th U. S. Infantry and the entire 16th Infantry, sailed from Manila on the transport Logan, June 12, for San Francisco, where they are due about July 10.

As the result of the recent tests of field guns at Fort Riley it is stated that the Erhardt gun and the field gun of the Ordnance Department made the best showing and one of them is likely to be adopted.

Mail for the 13th Infantry, U.S.A., should be addressed for the present to San Francisco, Cal., the regiment having been ordered home from the Philippines.

THE FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY MESS.

In August, 1840, the officers of the First U. S. Artillery stationed at Hancock Barracks, Me., decided to organize a regimental mess for reasons thus set forth in the preamble to the mess constitution then adopted: "On many accounts it is desirable that the officers of the same regiment should form themselves into a mess, and live together as one family. While such an association tends to promote the comfort and harmony of its members through the cultivation of friendly and gentlemanly intercourse, and to engender a proper *esprit de corps* so essential to the character and efficiency of a regiment, it is, at the same time, if judiciously managed, the most respectable and economical manner in which officers can live within their pay; and likewise affords them the most convenient means of discharging the rites of hospitality." In the same year, as shown by the list of members published at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in 1886, the following officers of the regiment joined the mess:—Colonel A. Eustis, Major B. K. Pierce, Captains H. Saunders, D. Van Ness, L. B. Webster, 1st Lieutenants, W. E. Asquist, A. E. Capron, W. H. Fowler, W. H. French, B. H. Hill, J. Hooker, M. Knowlton, W. W. Mackall, J. H. Prentiss, I. S. K. Reeves, and G. G. Waggaman, and 2d Lieutenants, M. L. Culbertson, S. K. Dawson, J. G. Martin, I. McDowell, J. B. Ricketts, and H. C. Wayne.

From the day of its organization the success and popularity of the mess well proved the wisdom of its founders. As the years after that day rolled by the membership of the mess continually increased until February, 1901, when the total list of membership, actual and honorary, from date of organization, was 261, upon which list are to be found many of the most noted names of American history.

In February, 1901, the regimental organization of the Artillery was broken up and the Corps organization adopted. The plate, property and funds of the mess which had accumulated with the passing years was then turned over to Capt. David Price, Coast Artillery, the Adjutant of the 1st Artillery, for safe keeping.

In December of 1901, a circular and letter were sent to the known living members of the mess for reasons and purpose stated in the circular of January, 1902, about as follows:

School of Submarine Defense,
Fort Totten, N.Y.,
January 28, 1902.

The Members of the "First Artillery Mess."

Gentlemen: About the 1st of December, 1901, it was proposed by the Artillery officers here stationed to organize a permanent mess at this place, along the same lines as the old "First Artillery Mess," in connection with the School of Submarine Defense which had lately been here located by the War Department as one of the future service schools for the Artillery. As there is a most excellent mess and club building here but which it would cost considerably to furnish properly for such purposes, it occurred to me that it would be a great help to the young officers specially interested in starting the mess, as well as go far towards preserving the traditions and memories of the old mess, if the property of the latter, which was reported to be in the keeping of Capt. David Price, Artillery Corps, at Sullivan's Island, could be transferred to the former under such conditions as would practically make the new mess a continuation of the old, so dear in memory to all its members.

I therefore wrote to the Chief of Artillery, as the last Colonel of the 1st Artillery, making this suggestion. To this letter the Chief replied through his assistant, Capt. Chamberlain, that he was not a member of the old mess, and hence could make no move in the matter. Captain Chamberlain stated that he, however, was a member and that he fully approved of my proposal, and that he thought that if I sent a circular letter to all members of the old mess, stating my proposition, it would be found acceptable to all.

I thereupon sent copies of a circular letter to Major Best at Fort Monroe, Captain White at the Presidio, Captain Price at Sullivan's Island, and Captain Sturgis at Fort Douglas, proposing that the property of the "First Artillery Mess" be invoiced to the treasurer of a mess which was to be organized here on practically the same lines as the First Artillery Mess, and which I then presumed would be called the "Fort Totten Mess," the property as thus invoiced to be carried on the books of the new mess as First Artillery Mess property and to be used for the benefit of members of the new mess without payment of initiation fee. After sending these letters I concluded to wait until I heard from the officers to whom they were sent before sending out other circulars.

Major Best and Captain Sturgis replied agreeing to my proposition; Captain White answered that he had called a meeting of the First Artillery Mess officers at the Presidio and vicinity and that it had been decided to ask the officers at Fort Monroe to start out a circular proposing that the property in question be sent to that place; Captain Price I have not yet heard from though I have twice written him on the subject of the property. From Major Best's letter I learned what had not before occurred to me, that there was possibly a considerable fund in the treasury of the old mess. On the receipt of Captain White's letter which was a surprise to me to say the least, I concluded to take no further steps in the matter until I had consulted with the officers of the First Artillery Mess at Fort Monroe, which place I then expected to visit soon. On my arrival at Fort Monroe, I found that Major Best had been requested by the members of the First Artillery Mess at the Presidio to start a circular advocating a proposition that the funds of the old mess be invested in a silver punch bowl, and that this with the other property of the mess be presented to the Fort Monroe Club. I also found what I did not know before, that a number of the young bachelor officers at the post, had lately been considering the starting of a regular mess in connection with the club, owing to the fact the managers of the Hotel Chamberlain contemplated raising the rates of table board for officers.

On talking over the matter with Major Best I found him still in favor of my proposition to present the property and funds of the old mess to the new mess at Fort Totten, which had then been organized, on condition that all silver and other property be marked so as to show this as far as practicable, and also that all members of the old First Artillery Mess as a consequence be made members of the new mess.

A few days after this I saw General Frank and Captain Chamberlain in Washington, and on talking over the matter with them, both stated that they agreed with Best and myself as to the proposed disposition of the property and funds and advised me to continue sending out circulars until all members of the old mess had been consulted and had expressed an opinion on the subject. After thinking over the matter carefully, I decided to send out the accompanying circular, believing that the proposition therein made, if accepted, would do far more towards preserving and perpetuating the memories and traditions of the old mess, so dear to all its members, and much more good would be accomplished than if the property were presented to the larger and richer Fort Monroe Club, which is now well equipped in every way as a club, and has besides, as I was informed while at Fort Monroe, ample funds in the treasury to start a mess in connection with the club, should it be found desirable to do so. I therefore particularly request that each member of the old mess, give the matter his earnest consideration, and that he sign the enclosed circular in accordance with his decision as to what he considers best for

preserving the memories and traditions of the old mess, as well as for the welfare of the Artillery as a whole, and return the same to me.

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR MURRAY, Major, Artillery Corps.
Member of the First U. S. Artillery Mess, the Fort Monroe Club, and the West Point Army Mess.

School of Submarine Defense,
Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 30, 1902.

With a view to preserving and perpetuating as far as practicable, the memories and traditions of the "First U. S. Artillery Mess" as organized in 1840, and also to aiding in the establishment of a permanent Artillery mess at the School of Submarine Defense lately established by the War Department as a service school for Artillery officers at Fort Totten, N.Y., we the undersigned members of the said First U. S. Artillery Mess hereby agree to present to the permanent Artillery Mess now being organized at said school, all the First U. S. Artillery Mess property and funds now in keeping of Capt. David Price, Artillery Corps, late Adjutant, 1st Artillery at Sullivan's Island, S.C., on condition that the new mess shall be known as the First U. S. Artillery Mess, that all members of the old First U. S. Artillery Mess be made members of the new mess, and that the constitution of the old mess be adopted by the new mess with only such changes as are necessary to render all officers of the Artillery Corps eligible to membership in the new mess, instead of officers of the First U. S. Artillery only as in days past, and to establish the mess at the school of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., instead of at the Headquarters of the First Artillery as of yore. The new mess thus becoming practically a continuation of the old First U. S. Artillery Mess, and at the same time the first permanent Artillery mess established since the organization of the Artillery into a Corps, and besides the sole permanent service mess eligible to Artillery officers only; as distinct from the West Point Army Mess, eligible to all officers of the Army, and the Fort Monroe Club, eligible to all officers of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.

On May 6th the vote on the proposition made in last circular was as follows:

"Ayes":—Generals, A. Baird, T. H. Barber, R. T. Frank, T. C. Sullivan, E. Wheeler; Colonels, E. van A. Andrus, A. S. Bacon, H. W. Closson, W. L. Haskin, J. I. Rodgers, and J. P. Sanger; Lieut. Colonel J. M. K. Davis; Majors, H. M. Andrews, C. L. Best, J. W. Dillenbeck, C. P. Eakin, H. L. Harris, H. W. Hubbell, A. Murray, R. H. Patterson, D. M. Taylor, W. P. Van Ness, and J. P. Wisser; Captains, W. Chamberlain, C. H. Clark, F. W. Coe, F. S. Harlow, M. F. Harmon, J. L. Hayden, F. Marsh, C. T. Menoher, T. B. Mott, J. S. Oyster, J. Pope, W. C. Rafferty, F. S. Rice, J. A. Ship-ton, D. Skerrett, A. Slaker, W. F. Snow, O. J. Straub, S. D. Sturgis, A. Todd, and G. W. Van Deusen; total 44.
"Noes":—Cols. L. L. Langdon and D. O. Wheeler; Lieut. Col. J. L. Chamberlain; Capt. C. J. Bailey and G. W. Burr; total 5.

"Not heard from":—Captains, G. P. Cotton, W. G. Haan, J. P. Hains, C. H. Hunter, D. Price, J. V. White and E. T. Wilson, and Lieutenant J. E. Runcie; total 8.
General Barber, Colonel Rodgers, and Majors Patterson and Russell qualified their votes with a proviso that in case the regimental organization for the Artillery should be returned the property of the old mess should go to the new First Artillery, should the regiment embrace a majority of the companies of the old regiment so designated; Major Patterson added a further proviso that the new mess established here should be known as the "First Artillery Mess;" Captains Harlow and Harmon added an amendment to the proposition to make it include the "records" of the mess "wherever they may be;" Colonel Langdon voted "no," but stated he was in favor of sending the silver and furniture to the "Fort Monroe Club," and the funds to the mess at Fort Totten; Captain White in answer to the proposition made in the first circular stated that he, Captain Haan, Lieut. Runcie, as well as a number of other members who have since been heard from, were in favor of donating the property to the "Fort Monroe Club." Owing to this, it is possible that the three members just named may have considered it unnecessary to indicate their votes on the proposition made in the second circular.

On being notified of the above vote, Capt. Price stated that he too was in favor of the proposition, and that he would transfer the funds and ship the property of the mess as soon as practicable. On May 22d the property arrived at Fort Totten, and a few days later notification was received from the "Dime Savings Bank," of Brooklyn, N. Y., that the funds amounting to \$685.20 had been transferred to the writer's account.

On June 3d a meeting of the members of the mess lately established at Fort Totten was called, and the proposition as made in the circular of Jan. 30, 1902, was accepted and a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the members of the First U. S. Artillery Mess for their action in this matter. The constitution of the First U. S. Artillery Mess, as published at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10, 1886, was then amended in accordance with the provisions of the circular agreed to by the old, and accepted by the new members of the mess, and the Treasurer of the mess was notified that the property and funds of the mess as received would be transferred to him. The constitution of the mess as amended will be printed and distributed for the information of all concerned as soon as possible.

In conclusion it may be stated that the action of the old members of the mess is fully appreciated by the new, and that everything possible will be done towards rendering the Artillery Corps mess as thus established at the School of Submarine Defense in every way worthy of its regimental predecessor.

ARTHUR MURRAY,

Major, Artillery Corps, Commandant of School.
School of Submarine Defense,
Fort Totten, N. Y., June 5, 1902.

WHAT THE ORDNANCE ARE DOING.

Among other subjects of interest that the Army Ordnance Department has taken up lately may be mentioned the following:

1. For siege artillery, thirty emergency platforms have been manufactured. These provide proper supports for the wheel and trail of the siege guns during firing, with the necessary anchorages, and with a great reduction of weight of platform over the old platforms heretofore used. Platforms thus designed and manufactured are such as can be readily transported, as they are very light.

2. A pack outfit for Colt's automatic gun, cal. 30, has been completed. Also an ammunition pack for the same gun.

3. The Department has recently designed a combination arm rack, weighing when filled 143 1-2 pounds, holding 8 rifles, cleaning materials, oils, spare parts and barrack cleaning rods. Can be used to transport the surplus arms of an organization, and when set up in the squad room makes an excellent arm rack.

4. Chemical and ballistical tests have been made of the ammunition returned from the Philippine Islands to ascertain if the smokeless powder has been affected

by the varied climatic conditions under which it was stored. The tests showed the smokeless powder to be still in stable condition. The ammunition referred to was for the 3.2-inch B. L. rifle.

5. Considerable progress has been made in the manufacture of shrapnel for the Vickers-Maxim mountain guns.

6. Upon the recommendation of officers in the Philippines, 50 bolo bayonets with scabbards are being fabricated for experiment, the bayonets to have two cutting edges.

7. 200 Colt's new pattern automatic pistols, model 1902, have been purchased.

8. 100 experimental rifles—4 inches shorter than the service arm—are being made for trial by the troops.

9. The question of automatic opening of the breech of the rapid fire guns is being considered by the Department.

10. A hand book, descriptive of the 5 and 6-inch R. F. guns, including breech mechanisms, firing mechanisms, and instructions for their care and use, is under preparation.

11. Some very interesting experiments have been recently conducted at Watertown Arsenal on the Emery testing machine. These experiments were on streaked forgings: A 10-inch hoop full of streaks was cut in two parts. One part with thickness of wall reduced to 1-2 inch was subjected to repeated hydraulic pressure of sufficient amount to strain the metal almost to the elastic limit and was finally burst by hydraulic pressure. The same experiment was performed on a similar part of an unstreaked 10-inch hoop of approximately the same physical qualities as the streaked hoop, so that the resistance of the material of the two hoops was directly compared. This experiment showed that the elastic strength of the streaked forging was not impaired by the streaks, at least not to such an extent as to develop weakness under a hydraulic pressure of approximately the elastic limit applied 500 times. The tensile strength under this test was 8.4 per cent. less than that shown by the test specimens of the hoop, and the elongation 74 per cent. less. The unstreaked forging showed the same resistance to pressures under the elastic limit as the streaked forging. Its tensile strength developed in the test, however, was at least 9.75 per cent. in excess of that shown on the test specimen of the hoop, and the elongation was at least 18 1-3 per cent. greater. The unstreaked hoop has not yet ruptured. This experiment will be completed by a bursting test of parts of the same hoops in sections of full thickness.

OFFICERS OF THE CHICAGO EXCULCATED.

The Navy Department has received the report of the findings of the Naval Court of Inquiry recently assembled at Naples to investigate the facts attending the arrest and imprisonment at Venice in April last of certain officers of the U.S.S. Chicago. This report is accompanied with the text of the review of the proceedings by Rear Admiral Arent S. Crowninshield, U.S.N. The report states that the lawyer provided for the accused by the United States Consul at Venice urged the officers to admit to the court that they were violently intoxicated which they utterly refused to do. Lieut. John S. Doddridge and Surg. Robert E. Ledbetter, the report continues, "were affected by liquor to a noticeable extent, but were not intoxicated in the ordinary meaning of the term, and there is no evidence that the other parties were affected by drinking." After describing the quarrel in the cafe, the report goes on to say: "The crowd pressed on, shouting and gesticulating, and were not well controlled by the police. The police seized Lieutenant Doddridge, and apparently at the same time the crowd attacked him. Lieutenant Doddridge was roughly handled by the police, and it required the assistance of citizens to effect his arrest. But there were no means of distinguishing the persons assisting the police from those who were wantonly attacking the prisoner. At the station there was much excitement. The crowd was at first allowed therein, and no one appeared to be in high authority. The crowd shouted and gesticulated, and the officers made demands and protests. Their treatment in prison was severe and extremely humiliating, but there is no evidence that the prison rules were exceeded. The interpreter, who was a consular clerk was not successful or satisfactory. The strong feeling against the officers amongst the audience was frequently manifested, and efforts were made by the Magistrates to suppress the manifestations."

As already noted in these columns, the court recommended that no proceedings be instituted against Cadet James C. Kress or against Langley, the enlisted man of the Marine Corps, but that Lieutenant Doddridge, Captain Wynne and Surgeon Ledbetter be tried by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, that Lieutenant Doddridge and Surgeon Ledbetter be tried for "being noticeably affected by liquor and upsetting tables and chairs, and that Captain Wynne be tried for "his unusual hail in the quiet of St. Mark's Square."

In reviewing the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, Admiral Crowninshield comments on "the revolting indignities" to which the accused officers were subjected in Venice and remarks that under the circumstances "a court-martial would be a farce." He continues: "After a minute examination, it appears that there was not sufficient evidence adduced before the Court of Inquiry to establish the allegations against Surgeon Ledbetter, Lieutenant Doddridge and Captain Wynne. The weight of the evidence shows that the two first-named were not noticeably affected by liquor. The matter appears to have been forced to trial on account of the representations of civilians who were in no way under the authority of any branch of the Italian Government, national or municipal, and whose character was such that the officers were victimized. That the matter did not come to trial, resulting in notoriety detrimental to the reputation of those involved and to the good name of the Service, was due, at least in part, to the omission to observe that custom of the Service whereby the commanding officer of a United States naval vessel, in case of the arrest on shore of one of his command, himself either makes immediate and direct representations for his relief, or appears in court to aid in seeing that justice is done, or designates an officer to perform these duties. Without this customary assistance, all the parties were suffering revolting indignities during the period of their confinement, and even in court, such as are unknown in the case of the lowest criminals in our own country, and though these matters are apart from the question of the culpability of the persons arrested, they are the cause of much of the notoriety attendant on the case."

"The sum total of the matter is that two officers had a dispute with a waiter there, and ran among chairs and tables, and the tables and chairs being deserted at the time; and that one of them upset tables and chairs, and that another called out in loud tones in the deserted square. While some or all of these actions may be considered indiscreet, or lacking in dignity, none of them merit a court-martial, and none can be characterized as

bringing scandal or disgrace on the naval Service. Hence the Court of Inquiry clears the officers of resisting public authority or unwarrantably attacking citizens, which are the principal, if not the only, points on which the Italian court found the parties guilty. The Government is relieved by the embarrassment of bringing the parties to trial, when no offense exists, simply to keep a possible, though entirely unauthorized, promise that a court-martial should follow the Court of Inquiry. The parties will be admonished to so conduct themselves in the future as to avoid, if possible, a repetition of the occurrences leading to this Court of Inquiry."

Washington despatches state that in view of the criticism of his part in the Court of Inquiry by Admiral Crowninshield, Capt. James H. Dayton, commanding the Chicago, may ask to be transferred to another ship. Some officers regarded it as improper for him to have served on the Court of Inquiry after having sent an official report to the Navy Department indicating his belief that one of the accused men was drunk when the Venice trouble occurred.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., June 18, 1902.

Matters at Portsmouth Yard are lively. The Detroit had her new boilers tested Monday, it being the first trial the ship's machinery has had since her arrival. Pay Director Foster is preparing the stores to put aboard as soon as the ship is ready to go into commission.

At Fort Constitution, Capt. T. E. Merrill, commanding 124th Company, Coast Art., has his time fully occupied. There is much sociability at this fort and daily visitors from Old Portsmouth, and adjoining places are sure to be entertained and instructed.

Capt. Henry W. Lyon and the officers of the Olympia gave a reception and dance Saturday evening, June 14, to the officers and ladies of the yard. The superstructure deck was elaborately decorated with flags and flowers and the ship band gave a delightful program. In the receiving line were Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Charles Harlow, Mrs. Charles M. Fahs, Mrs. William S. Montgomery, Mrs. Henry K. Benham and Mrs. William G. Powell. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. M. L. Johnson, the Misses Johnson, Rear Admiral Alexander H. McCormick, Rear Admiral and Mrs. P. C. Asserson, Capt. G. W. Pigman of the Wabash, Mrs. and Miss Pigman, Capt. C. J. Barclay and the other officers of the Yard. During the afternoon the ship was visited by 2,000 persons many of them school children. Every afternoon from 2.30 to 5 visitors are admitted. Marines and sailors in large numbers took part in the Bunker Hill day parade Tuesday afternoon.

A delightful visit was made to Fort Banks, Tuesday where the commanding officer, Col. John L. Tiernon, has his headquarters and welcomed us heartily. There has been quite a transformation at that place, which until his arrival was a barren waste. Under his direction all is green, and flowers are everywhere seen. The grounds have been freshly sodded, all debris removed, and in time other improvements will result. Much to the delight of the men the Colonel has had a place cleared for athletic sports, which take up much of the spare time. Mrs. Tiernon makes a charming hostess. On the Colonel's personal staff are Capt. A. W. Chase and Lieut. E. C. Long. Over 700 men are in his district. Capt. G. L. Anderson has been ordered to Governors Island to take his examination for a majority, and leaves shortly.

Fort Banks is priding herself on the near erection of an Administration Building so greatly needed. Close at hand is Fort Heath (on Grovers Point) called by the men Fort Theodore Winthrop, in honor of the man who founded Winthrop and did so much for the town. It is in charge of a picket guard of 15 men from Fort Banks.

A popular officer is Lieut. Guy T. Scott, and the same may be said of Lieuts. Long, Grant and Wheatley.

July Fourth celebrates the 50th anniversary of the town of Winthrop and the "run of the Fort" will be granted the people on invitation of Colonel Tiernon who, by-the-way, has been made an honorary member of the Somerset Club of Boston. The Colonel expects to be retired shortly on the age limit. He was a guest of Gen. T. R. Mathews during the encampment and on Governor's Day was seated beside His Excellency at dinner. Later he was photographed with Gen. Leonard Wood and the Brigade officers at headquarters. He was a guest at the banquet to Prince Henry, also to the French visitors, and is welcome at all state affairs. The Colonel's daughter, wife of Capt. C. L. Phillips, U.S.A., of Fort Hancock, is likely to visit here during the summer.

Lieut. Brainerd Taylor has been transferred to Fort Andrews from Fort Strong.

Rear Admiral Peter C. Asserson, U.S.N., retired and Mrs. Asserson, have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. William F. Spicer, at Portsmouth, N.H. They were in attendance at the wedding last week of their son, Ensign Asserson, at the Boston Yard.

Great excitement prevails here over the coming of President Roosevelt to be a guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war, on Wednesday evening, June 25. Among other distinguished guests will be Gen. Leonard Wood. This banquet is to be at 6.30, and 8.30 the president will attend the banquet tendered the International League of Press Clubs at the Somerset. During the afternoon the President will attend Harvard Commencement.

The Massachusetts Nautical Training Ship Enterprise has sailed for Queenstown, going thence to Gibraltar, Tangier and Madeira, returning to these waters in August.

A wedding of international interest at Newport this summer will be that of Miss Elsie Bleeker, daughter of Capt. J. V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., and Capt. Ernest Weymouth of the Royal Artillery of England, who served with Kitchener in the Sudan. The ceremony will be performed at the bride's home at Jamestown, Connecticut Island, near Newport, and will be witnessed by a distinguished gathering.

M. H. B.

Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, commanding the U.S.S. Potomac, which rendered such efficient service in behalf of the victims of the volcanic eruption at Martinique, has forwarded a detailed report of the expedition to the Navy Department. He states that the bearings of the machinery of the Potomac have been so scratched and worn by fine particles of metal in volcanic dust that the vessel will have to be tied up at least two weeks for repairs.

RELIEF FOR MARTINIQUE.

Captain Hugh J. Gallagher, Sub. Dept. U.S.A., whom the War Department placed in charge of the distribution of the relief supplies sent to the stricken people of Martinique on the U.S.S. Dixie, has filed a report of his work with the Secretary of War. He states that one-half of the Dixie's stores were put ashore at Fort de France, where they were received by Governor L'Heure, and the other half at St. Vincent where they were received by Governor Sir Robert Llewellyn. In addition to the relief supplies Captain Gallagher carried \$5,000 in cash for emergency purposes. At Fort de France he offered to employ laborers to unload the stores from the Dixie, but the offer was declined. At St. Vincent he employed 118 men for two days, his total disbursements from the cash fund amounting to \$527.

Captain Gallagher speaks highly of the efficient work of the sailors of the Dixie and remarks that the arrival of the vessel at Fort de France was most opportune. "The wants of the people," he continues, "were promptly and efficiently relieved, and on all sides I heard the people murmur their blessings on the American Government for sending assistance to them in this emergency. The same can be said of St. Vincent, where perhaps, there were more people thrown upon the public because many in the area of devastation escaped with their lives, while but few escaped at St. Pierre. The stores were well selected, and met the needs of the people. By the destruction of St. Pierre, the great storehouse and source of supplies of the island was lost, consequently many of the necessities of life were not available for the people. From its conception to its conclusion, the expedition was one of which the American people may feel a pardonable pride; it was a noble and generous thought that conceived it; it was timely in reaching its destination, and was most gratefully received by officials and people."

The promptness and liberality with which the Government has responded to the needs of the victims of the volcanic eruptions in Martinique and St. Vincent have been abundantly justified by the results of the expedition. And for the admirable performance of that humane mission the public is newly indebted to the energetic efforts of Captain Gallagher of the Army and Captain Robert M. Berry, U.S.N., commander of the Dixie.

REAR ADMIRAL MELVILLE.

George Wallace Melville is the subject of a sketch in the London Engineer which is accompanied by an admirable likeness of the able head of our Navy Bureau of Engineering. The Engineer says in part:

"The man whose portrait we publish holds a unique position in the engineering world. Rear Admiral George Wallace Melville is the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the United States Navy. His office is at once more influential and more responsible than that of the chief engineer of any other Navy in the world, the arrangements under which the naval work of the United States is done being such that more power is placed in the hands of the heads of departments than is usual elsewhere. Admiral Melville holds nearly all the honorary degrees that it is in the power of science to confer. He is a gold medalist by Act of Congress for heroic service in the Arctic regions. He is LL.D., M.Sc., Dr. Engineering, &c., and is a member of a large number of scientific societies, American and foreign. He was given the rank of rear-admiral March 4th, 1899. In the same year the Admiral was given the degree of Doctor of Laws by Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., and that of Master of Science by Columbia University, New York City. He was also made an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and closed his term of office as president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was made Doctor of Science of the University of Pennsylvania, July 22, 1901.

Those who know him best hold him to be a courteous gentleman and a warm friend. It would be difficult, we think, to overrate the importance of the part which he has played in the development of the United States Navy.

The Engineer tells this story of Admiral Melville: "In October, 1864, he became the leading actor in a drama of singular audacity. The Wachusett was lying in Bahia Harbour, when the Confederate cruiser Florida, mounting two 7-in. rifles and six 6-in. guns, came in, and a Brazilian corvette was stationed between the two ships to keep the peace. The Florida had done much damage to American merchant shipping; she was, in a way, a second Alabama. Captain Collins, of the Wachusett, challenged the Florida's captain, but he refused to fight, and Collins then determined to destroy the Florida. Melville suggested that she should be rammed where she lay. It was argued that if this was done the boilers of the Wachusett would break loose and scald to death the engine-room staff. Melville said that he did not think they would break loose, but that if they did only one man would be killed, himself, as he would remain below and order all hands on deck. At 2 a. m. on October 7th the ramming took place. The Florida was captured and towed out to sea. The action lasted but twenty minutes, and there were only three men wounded, one of them being Melville. The act was grossly illegal. It was a violation of the rights of neutrals, but for this Melville was, of course, in no way responsible. He had but to obey orders."

ADMIRAL O'NEIL PRAISES GERMANY.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., who was a delegate to the recent International Naval Construction Congress at Dusseldorf, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy of the Imperial Government, in Berlin on the evening of June 16. Admiral O'Neil has been the recipient of unusual courtesies at the hands of the German Government, having enjoyed extraordinary facilities for observing German progress in naval construction. He is quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald as saying: "There is no necessity for making invidious comparisons between the United States and Germany in matters of armament, artillery, gun equipment, and so forth. German methods stand for thoroughness and solidity. Germany has great gun and naval construction works, and adapts itself to the most modern methods. Its steel industry has developed remarkably. The claim circulated recently to the effect that Herr Krupp had discovered a new projectile which would penetrate any armament, I do not know of. We all know that it is only a matter of setting near enough to be able to penetrate any armor. This is a well known mathematical computation. I was

deeply impressed with the works and experiments at the Krupp works at Essen. I visited the Germania ship yards at Stettin, and saw there what a remarkable stride Germany has made in ship construction."

IMPORTANT SHIP BUILDING COMBINATION.

An important consolidation of American ship yards is announced. The name of the new concern which will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey will be the United States Ship Building Company, including the following companies: Union Iron Works, Bath Iron Works, Hyde Windlass Co., Crescent Ship Yard, Samuel L. Moore & Sons Co., Eastern Ship Building Co., Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Canda Manufacturing Co.

The directors of the new company are Henry T. Scott, John S. Hyde, Charles R. Hanscom, Charles J. Canda, Daniel LeRoy Dresser, Lewis Nixon, E. W. Hyde, Irving M. Scott, Horace W. Ganse, John J. McCook.

The stock is \$20,000,000, one-half common and one-half preferred. There will be \$16,000,000 of bonds, \$9,000,000 of these being offered for subscription at 97 1/2. The companies will have a working capital of more than \$5,000,000, and the constituent companies have now on hand contracts for work amounting to more than \$36,000,000, on which the profits are estimated at over \$5,000,000, or more than sufficient to pay interest on bonds and sinking funds for five years. These plants are earning \$2,225,000 per annum on the contracts now on hand, and have abundant facilities for additional work and increased earning capacity.

The Bethlehem Steel Company's plant will be included in the purchase. Concerning this Mr. Lewis Nixon says: "In acquiring the Bethlehem Steel Company we have created the only industrial concern in the world to-day that can completely arm, armor and equip a battleship. In every great manufacturing country great shipbuilding establishments and combinations have grown up, but in some cases it is the armor plant and in others the gun plant that is wanting to make them complete. We now have everything, and can say to the world that we are prepared to take our share in the world's shipbuilding."

"I believe that this new company should and will have the good will of every citizen of this country. We do aim to adopt trust methods. We can get work only through competition, and we realize that healthy competition is good for the shipbuilding industry. We want to see all our competitors prosperous and strong."

"I am able now to see an opportunity to develop a shipbuilding trade in the full sense needed in this country, so that mechanics can be assured of stability in employment and wages. We have always found it difficult to hold our men together without giving them an assurance of continuous work at good wages and the prospect of advancement that all men should have to spur them on to their best efforts. Up to the last few years, the feast and famine conditions that have prevailed in shipbuilding in this country were constantly throwing men out of work and causing an almost ceaseless migration from plant to plant."

FROM THE SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

The following items are from the Sea Gull of April 30, published on the U.S.S. Iowa at Montevideo, Uruguay: The commissary system is in good working order now and the majority of the men appear to be satisfied. Of course there are still some fault finders but happily these are in the minority and mostly composed of chronic kickers. It is the desire of the commanding officers to have weekly entertainments held on the quarter-deck to be known as smokers. Here the men can assemble once a week smoke, chat and have a pleasant time generally. In order to provide amusement so that the same faces will not have to appear on the stage each succeeding week all must take an interest and add their mite to this undertaking. List of officers flagship Iowa: Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, commander-in-chief; Lieut. A. Althouse, flag-lieutenant; Lieut. (j. g.) C. B. Barnes, aid to C-in-C; Capt. Thomas Perry, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. George H. Peters, executive officer; Lieut. Comdr. Albert B. Willis, chief engineer; Lieut. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler, navigator; Lieut. Roger Welles, Jr., ordnance officer; Lieuts. George R. Slocum, John A. McGuinness, Charles A. Brand, Milton E. Reed, Edward H. Campbell, Emory Winship and Roscoe C. Bulmer; Naval Cadets James L. Ackerson, Charles W. Fisher, Percy W. Foote, Orie W. Fowler, Guy Whitlock; Medical Inspector Manly H. Simons, P. A. Surg. Charles P. Kindeberger, Pay Inspector Samuel R. Colhoun, Capt. Albert S. McLemore, U.S.M.C.; 2d Lieut. Edward A. Greene, U.S. M.C.; Pay Clerk Eugene Dann, Pay Clerk (Fleet) James E. Reed, Gunner George Charrette, Acting Carpenter Harry L. Demarest, Warrant Machinists Gustav Auberlin, Alfonso Skinner, Robert T. Scott and Angus G. Bates; Acting Warrant Machinist Ernest Evans, Acting Boatswain John Eberwine. In the same paper are some items from the U.S.S. Atlanta, from which we clip the following: During our last visit to Buenos Ayres—"the Paris of South America"—we came away with the proud record of not a single deserter. This is unusual. With the commissary mess in full blast we should look forward to the cruise in the Brazil with delight. It will be just like one long, happy Sunday school excursion with the lemonade and the S.S. Superintendent left out. There are at present attached to the U.S.S. Atlanta the following officers: Capt. Edwin S. Pendleton, commanding officer; Lieut. Comdr. Jno. T. Newton, executive officer; Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Burdick, navigator and ordnance officer; Lieut. Harry Hall, Lieut. Harry E. Smith, Lieut. Edward S. Kellogg, Naval Cadet Carleton R. Kear, Ensign Jas. R. Combs, Ensign Herbert H. Evans, Naval Cadet E. S. Jackson, Dr. Manley F. Gates, surgeon; P. A. Paymaster Harrison L. Robins, Pay Clerk Charles D. Bishop, 1st Lieut. R. G. McConnell, commanding marine guard; Boatswain R. C. Mehrrens, Gunner J. J. Murray, Carpenter S. J. Simmonds, Warrant Machinists Geo. O. Littlefield, Francis D. Burns, Wm. R. Quinn, Evan B. Thompson.

The U.S. steam Collier Nero has reported her arrival at Tutuila, Samoan Islands, with a cargo of coal and stores for the vessels on that station. The arrival of the coal steamer is an event of great interest and importance to the men and officers serving on board the Abarenda, the estacionaire at Pago-Pago, Tutuila, and during the stay of the Nero in port she is the observed of all observers and is daily visited by numbers of the thinly clad natives. The coaling facilities at Pago-Pago are now equal to any demands likely to be made upon them and it is the intention of the Bureau of Equipment to maintain this station at its maximum efficiency for the future.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy—William H. Moody.
 Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
 Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
 Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command.
 KEARBARGE (Flagship), Capt. J. N. Hemphill. Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
 BROOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd, (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan). At Navy Yard, New York. Address New York City. To proceed to England, June 23, bearing the body of the British Ambassador.
 ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At New York. N.Y. Address Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.
 MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, New York, N.Y. Address Navy Yard, N.Y.
 MACHIAS, Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, Columbia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
 MARIETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. At New York.
 OLYMPIA, Capt. H. W. Lyon. At New York, N. Y. Address New York, N.Y.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York. Postage, five cents.
 ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. G. A. Converse. At Southampton, England.
 ALBANY, Capt. J. E. Craig. At Lisbon, Portugal.
 CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Havre, France.
 NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Gibraltar.
 SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Madeira Islands.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner Comdr.-in-Chief.
 Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
 IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Montevideo, Uruguay.
 ATLANTA, Capt. E. C. Pendleton. At Buenos Aires, Argentina.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash., for docking. Address there.
 ABARENDA, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
 FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Sausalito, Cal.
 OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
 PHILADELPHIA, Capt. W. W. Reisinger. At Panama, Columbia. To be relieved by Ranger.
 WHEELING, Capt. U. Sebree. Left Honolulu, H. I., May 12, for Tutuila, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet.
 Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander.
 Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander.
 Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Taku, China.
 KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Yokohama, Japan. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander), Comdr. S. A. Stanton. At Zamboanga, P. I.
 ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Polloc, P. I.
 ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite.
 CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. At Zamboanga, P. I.
 DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Uraga, Japan.
 POLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Catbalogan, P. I.
 GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. At Manila, P. I.
 GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Townville, Australia.
 HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Nanking, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.
 ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Battlett. At Hong Kong, China.
 ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell. At Olongapo, P. I.
 JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Yokohama, Japan. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 MONADNOCK, Capt. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China.
 MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong Ku, China.
 MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 NANSHAN (supply ship), at Cebu, P. I.
 NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Yokohama, Japan. Address of vessel should be always care Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.
 PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite, P. I.
 POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Yokohama, Japan.
 PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Seifridge. At Zamboanga, P. I.
 SATURN. (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Shanghai, China.
 VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
 WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. Cruising out from Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 WOMPATUCK, Bosn. Jas. Savan. At Cavite, P. I.
 YORKTOWN, Comdr. A. Ward. At Cavite, P. I.
 ZAFIRO, (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. E. J. Walker. At Zamboanga, P. I.
 ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cavite.
 BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cebu.
 CALAMINES, Lieut. P. L. Olmstead. At Zamboanga, P. I.
 MARIWELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. At Cavite, P. I.
 PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. At Catbalogan.
 PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cavite, P. I.
 PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Olongapo, P. I.
 QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Jolo, P. I.
 URDANETA, Naval Cadet Charles S. Freeman. At Olongapo, P. I.
 VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cebu, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. At Panama, Columbia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
 DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.
 EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Havana, Cuba. Address there.
 HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I.

Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.
 RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Panama, Columbia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
 SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Left Honolulu June 6 for Guam and Manila. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.
 SYLPH, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
 TALBOT, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 UNCAS, Chief Bsn. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
 VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Arroyos, Cuba. Address care of U. S. Naval Station, Havana, Cuba.
 WINSLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R.I.
 YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Port Royal, S.C. Address care Postmaster, New York City.
 BUFFALO, Capt. A. Ross. Itinerary: At Gibraltar; leave June 21, arrive Malta June 25; leave June 30, arrive Port Said July 4; leave July 5, arrive Colombo Ceylon, July 15; leave July 15 and arrive Singapore July 27; leave July 28 and arrive Manila, August 2. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
 POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At San Diego, Cal. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Leave June 25 and arrive Ventura July 1; leave July 2 and arrive Monterey July 3; leave July 7 and arrive San Diego July 12; leave July 17 for cruise and return to San Diego July 24; leave Aug. 1 and arrive San Pedro Aug. 5; leave Aug. 8 and arrive Santa Barbara Aug. 9; leave Aug. 11 and arrive Santa Cruz Aug. 12; leave Aug. 13 and arrive San Francisco Aug. 15.
 ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Ponta Delgada, Azores. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
 CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. At Hampton Roads, Va., to cruise with cadets. Itinerary of cruise follows: Arrive New London July 1; leave July 5, arrive Newport July 10; leave July 14 and arrive Orient Point July 18, and transfer cadets with Indiana; cruise in Gardiners Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive New Bedford July 29; leave Aug. 2 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 9; leave Aug. 14 and arrive Virginia Capes Aug. 22, and Annapolis Aug. 23. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
 DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. At League Island, Pa. Address there.
 ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
 HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Itinerary: At Pensacola. Leave June 19, and arrive Havana, June 25; leave July 2 and arrive Key West July 3, leave July 7 and arrive Charleston July 12, leave July 19, and arrive Tompkinsville, N.Y., July 25.
 INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Newport News, Va., to cruise with Naval cadets. Leave Newport News, Va., June 19, and arrive New York for coal, June 30; arrive Newport June 26; leave June 30 for cruise in Block Island Sound and vicinity and arrive New London July 11; leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 18, where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will be made; leave July 22 and arrive New London July 22; leave July 28 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 2; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 11; leave Aug. 16 and arrive Newport News, Va., Aug. 21; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis, Aug. 28. Address Port Monroe, Va., until June 18th.
 LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Port Monroe, Va.
 MOHICAN, Capt. A. R. Couden. The itinerary of the Mohican follows: Left Yokohama May 18, arrive Honolulu June 23, leave July 5; arrive Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 6, leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. The following is the itinerary of her summer cruise. Left Newport June 5, arrive Queenstown June 30, leave July 10; arrive Plymouth July 14, leave July 25; arrive Cherbourg July 30, leave Aug. 9; arrive Madeira Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 15; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 18. Address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until Aug. 20. Postage five cents. After Aug. 20, address Yorktown, Va.
 PENSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
 PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. Left Ponta Delgado, June 18 for New York. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
 PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.
 TERROR, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.
 TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster New York City.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. E. D. Taussig. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Leave Boston June 14, arrive Queenstown Ireland, July 7, leave Queenstown, July 10; arrive Southampton, England, July 13, leave Southampton July 23; arrive Havre, France, July 23, leave Havre Aug. 2; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 9; leave Gibraltar Aug. 10; Tangiers Aug. 10, leave Tangiers Aug. 16; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 21, leave Funchal, Aug. 30; arrive Maribhead Oct. 5. Letters for the ship should be addressed up to August 12, care U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European Countries, 5 cents per half ounce.
 ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Sail from New London, Connecticut June 21st, arrive Southampton, England, July 21st, sail from Southampton for Havre, France August 1st, arrive Havre August 24, sail from Havre for Lisbon Aug. 11, arrive Lisbon Aug. 18, sail from Lisbon for Madeira Aug. 23; arrive Madeira Aug. 23; sail from Madeira Sept. 6, arrive Glen Cove, Oct. 1. Mail address to this ship care of U. S. Despatch Agent, No. 4. Trafalgar square, London, England, until Aug. 20; postage five cents. After August 20th, address Glen Cove, New York.
 SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. On a cruise. Due at Queens-town, Ireland, June 12; leave June 22, and arrive Southampton, England, June 27; leave July 15, and arrive Havre, France, July 21; leave August 11, and arrive Gibraltar Aug. 27; leave Sept. 6, and arrive Madeira Isles Sept. 17; leave Sept. 16, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 15, 1902. Address during summer cruise, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
 CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station.)
 FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
 INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
 NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
 MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Pa.
 Santee, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
 WABASH, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

WASP, Ensign W. B. Wells. At Training Station, Port Royal, S. C.
 FLOTILLA OF TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS. In Charge of Lieut. L. H. Chandler.
 DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler, at Norfolk, Va.
 BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Norfolk, Va.
 BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davidson. Norfolk, Va.
 BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnson, at Norfolk, Va.
 SHUBRICK, Lieut. D. W. Knox, at Norfolk, Va.
 STOCKTON, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius, at Norfolk, Va.
 THORNTON, Lieut. H. H. Christy, at Norfolk, Va.
 TALBOT, Lieut. H. H. Christy, at Norfolk, Va.
 GWIN, at Norfolk, Va.

TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.
 Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

CUSHING, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, BAILEY, PORTER, SOMERS, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews).

AJAX. Off foot of 42d street, Brooklyn. Address New York, N.Y.
 ALEXANDER. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address Norfolk, Va.
 BRUTUS. Left Montevideo, May 28, for Samoa. Address Tutuila, Samoa.
 CAESAR. Left Colombo, Ceylon, June 1 for Port Said, Egypt. Address care of U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York.
 HANNIBAL. At Norfolk, Va. Address care Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 LEBANON. At San Juan, P.R.
 LEONIDAS. At San Juan. Address care of Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 NERO. Arrived April 25 at Tutuila, Samoa. Hold mail.
 STERLING. At Port Royal, S.C. Address there.
 SOUTHERY. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Left Honolulu, May 10, for a cruise. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.
 FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

S. O. 25, JUNE 9, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

To facilitate action in the Department, officers on inspection, recruiting or other duty that necessitates repeated travel between the same points, will keep an accurate account of their actual expenses and also the number of miles traveled by the most direct route, and submit both to the Department with their claims for reimbursement or mileage.

W. H. MOODY, Secretary.

G. O. 90, JUNE 11, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In order to facilitate the delivery of articles by registered mail, arrangements have been made with the Postmaster General by which all registered articles for a naval vessel will be consigned to her commanding officer, and included with the other mail matter in the closed mail dispatches, now sent to vessels under the provisions of Order No. 231 of the Postmaster General, published in General Order No. 53, of March, 12, 1902.

When a closed mail is received on board a naval vessel, the commanding officer shall verify and sign the list of registered articles in that dispatch and return the list to the dispatching postmaster.

The commanding officer then becomes responsible for all registered articles until they are received and signed for individually by their respective addressees. The law requires a receipt to be taken, upon the delivery of a registered article, from the person to whom it is addressed, or his authorized agent, the receipt to show the date of delivery and to be returned to the sender of the registered articles, "and be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery."

Registered articles for persons that have been transferred to other vessels or stations should be immediately forwarded, registered, to the new address.

The Postmaster General has informed this Department that postmasters will be directed to send in each closed mail a full description of all the registered articles it contains, entered upon a form of bill with coupon attached. Commanding officers will date and sign such coupon and return it to the dispatching postmaster, and will retain the remaining portion of the bill, taking thereon the signature, in acknowledgement of receipt of the several addressees.

In addition to this coupon bill, a domestic form of registry receipt will be sent by dispatching postmasters with each registered article, to be dated and signed by the addressee upon delivery. These receipts should then be made up in a closed mail and sent back to the dispatching postmaster for proper disposition.

CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations sent to the Senate on June 2, May 22 and May 23, which appeared respectively in the Army and Navy Journal of June 2 and May 31, were confirmed by the Senate on June 12.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 12, 1902.
 Promotions in the Navy.

The following named surgeons to have the rank of lieutenant commander from the 3d day of June, 1902: John M. Edgar, Philip Leach. The following named passed assistant surgeons to have the rank of lieutenant from the 3d day of June, 1902: Middleton S. Elliot, Frank L. Pleadwell, Dudley N. Carpenter, Daniel H. Morgan, James C. Pryor. The following named paymasters in the Navy to have the rank of lieutenant commander from the 8th day of June, 1902: John S. Carpenter, Livingston Hunt, John A. Mudd, George W. Simpson, Samuel L. Heap. Chaplain Sylvester D. Boorum, to have the rank of captain from the 8th day of Feb., 1902.

Chaplain William H. Reaney, to have the rank of commander from the 6th of February, 1902.
 Chaplain John B. Frazier, to have the rank of commander from the 28th of May, 1902.

The following named assistant naval constructors to have the rank of lieutenant from the 3d of June, 1902: Stuart F. Smith, William G. Groesbeck.

Civil Engineer Ulysses S. G. White, to have the rank of captain from the 6th day of April, 1902.
 Civil Engineer Robert E. Feary, to have the rank of commander from the 6th of April, 1902.

Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday, to have the rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 6th of April, 1902.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 16.

Promotion in the Navy.

Capt. Charles E. Clark, to be advanced seven numbers in rank and to be a rear admiral in the Navy, from June 16, 1902, to take rank next after Rear Admiral Henry Glass and to be an additional number in the grade of rear admiral.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 19.

To be Rear Admirals.

Capt. Yates Stirling and William C. Wise.

To be Captains.

Commanders Richardson Clover, John V. B. Bleecker, Andrew Dunlap, John A. B. Smith, Edward H. Gheen and Wells L. Field.

To be Commanders.

Lieut. Commanders John E. Roller, John C. Freemont, Albert Mertz, Rogers H. Galt, Vincendon L. Cottman, Frank E. Sawyer, Thomas B. Howard, Walter C. Cowles, and Austin M. Knight.

To be Lieutenant Commanders.

Lieut. Commanders Thomas W. Ryan, Frederick C. Bowers, George R. Salisbury, John L. Purcell, Frank W. Kellogg, Reuben O. Bitler, Samuel H. Leonard, Harry

Phelps, Homer C. Poundstone, Albert A. Ackerman and Leo D. Miner.
Lieutenants, junior grade, to be Lieutenants.
William S. Whitted, Robert H. Osborn, Clarence England, Edwin H. DeLany, Frank H. Brumby, Charles K. Mallory, James P. Morton, Frank P. Baldwin, William C. Davidson and Newton Mansfield.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 12.—Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard, retired June 12, 1902. Section 1443 R. S. and Section 11 Naval Personnel Act.

Lieut. W. V. Pratt, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Kearsarge, June 25.

Lieut. J. M. Luby, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Kearsarge, June 25.

Lieut. V. Blue, detached Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; June 25, and report to Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, July 1, for duty as his aid.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. B. Dennis, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Hartford.

Paym. P. V. Mohun, detached Albany, upon reporting of relief; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paym. F. K. Perkins, detached Alert, upon reporting of relief; to home and settle accounts, July 1; thence via steamer sailing from New York, N.Y., August 6, for Southampton, England, for duty on board Albany.

Asst. Paym. G. R. Madden, report immediately to Commandant Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., for duty for instruction on board Pensacola. On June 28 detached this duty and to Alert, July 1.

Commodore A. G. Clary (retired), died at Springfield, Mass., June 9.

Paym. Ck. J. T. Skerrett, resignation accepted, to take effect May 31, 1902. (Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

JUNE 14.—Passed Asst. Paym. R. S. Blakeman, detached Hartford; to home and granted sick leave three months.

Paym. Ck. S. H. Knowles, detached Alert; to home and appointment, dated Dec. 30, 1900, revoked.

Paym. Ck. A. Porter, detached Albany; to home and appointment, dated Jan. 16, 1900, revoked.

JUNE 15.—Sunday.

JUNE 16.—Comdr. C. E. Vreeland, detached duty as member of Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C., etc.; July 15; to Bath, Me., for duty in connection with fitting out Cleveland, and for the command of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Rodgers, detached duty as recorder and member of Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C., etc.; July 15; to Bath, Me., for duty in connection with fitting out Cleveland, and duty on board that vessel as executive officer when commissioned.

Lieut. A. B. Hoff, detached Nashville; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. Horner, Jr., (retired), died at Marshall, Va., June 15, 1902.

JUNE 17.—Rear Admiral C. H. West, retired June 17, 1902. Section 1453 Revised Statutes, and Section 11 Naval Personnel Act.

Capt. S. C. Lemly, retired June 17, 1902. Section 1453 Revised Statutes.

Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, detached duty at Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N.J., etc.; granted three months' leave.

Asst. Engr. R. B. Carney, (retired), to Washington, D.C., and report to Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for duty in Office of Naval Intelligence.

Paym. J. H. Merriman, detached Dolphin upon reporting of relief; June 25, to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., for duty in connection with fitting out Mayflower, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Asst. Paym. D. V. Chadwick, to Dolphin, June 25.

JUNE 18.—Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard, retired, detached duty as president Naval Examining and Retiring Board, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; June 19; to home.

Rear Admiral C. H. West, retired, detached duty Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to home.

Capt. R. M. Berry, detached command Dixie; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. J. C. Wilson, detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I., etc.; to League Island, Pa., and report to commandant in connection fitting out Panther, and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Cowles, detached Brooklyn, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Webb, retired, to Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Sawyer, detached Columbia, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to command Richmond, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Bltn. J. D. Walsh, detached Constellation, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to Brooklyn.

Cable from Rear Admiral Rodgers, Asiatic Station, Taku, China, June 18, 1902.

Lieut. R. H. Osborn, Albany, to Yokohama Hospital.

Ensign A. E. Watson, General Alava, to Yokohama Hospital.

Lieut. J. E. Walker, Villalobos, to command Albany.

Naval Cadet G. B. Landenberger, Vicksburg, to Villalobos.

Asst. Surg. L. W. Bishop, Cavite Station, to Marine Brigade.

JUNE 19.—Lieut. J. R. Y. Blakeley, detached Wisconsin, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. R. Salisbury, detached Massachusetts, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. G. Fitzgerald, Columbia, Navy Yard, New York.

Gun. G. Ford, detached Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York.

Gun. S. Chiles, detached works of the E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., to Navy Yard, Washington, for duty charge of Bellevue Powder Magazine.

Act. Gun. O. Borgeson, to works of the E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn.

War. Mach. O. Bragonier, detached Solace to Independence, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pay Clerk J. E. Colthurst, appointment revoked to take effect June 30.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 11.—Major L. W. T. Waller, with detachment consisting of Capt. R. M. Gilson, D. D. Porter, R. H. Dunlap; 1st Lieuts. J. H. A. Day, W. W. Low, L. M. Little, and 282 men, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., on A. T. Warren, ordered to proceed to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., with detachment.

JUNE 12.—Capt. G. C. Thorpe ordered from home to command Marine Guard of U.S.S. Alabama, relieving Capt. L. J. Magill, who is ordered to command Marine Guard of U.S.F.S. Kearsarge, relieving Capt. C. G. Long, who is ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

JUNE 16.—Major T. N. Wood appointed member of Board to Award Good Conduct Medals in place of Major Chas. N. Doyen, who is relieved from duty on said board.

JUNE 17.—Capt. H. O. Blisset, with a detachment consisting of Capt. C. S. Hill and 70 men, having arrived at Mare Island, Cal., from the Philippines, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., with detachment.

Col. R. G. Meade, commanding Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., granted leave of absence from July 1 to Sept. 1.

JUNE 18.—Capt. F. M. Bannon, commanding detachment consisting of Capt. G. C. Reid and H. I. Bears, 1st Lieut. W. H. Clifford, and 163 men, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., on A. T. Kilpatrick from the Philippines, ordered to Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., with detachment.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 14.—Cadet P. W. Lauriat, from the Seniole to the Algonquin.

2d Lieut. C. S. Craig, from the Gresham to the Dallas.

2d Lieut. J. V. Wild, from the Dallas to the Gresham.

JUNE 16.—3d Lieut. J. H. Crozier, granted twenty-one days' leave.

1st Asst. Engr. R. B. Wright, granted an extension of leave for thirty days from the 15th instant.

JUNE 18.—3d Lieut. B. H. Camden, from the Seminole to the Galveston.

1st Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell, detached from the Rush, and assigned to the McCulloch, on expiration of leave.

1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton, directed to proceed to Jersey City, N. J., and superintend repairs to steam machinery of the Dexter.

2d Asst. Engr. C. A. Wheeler, directed to report at the Department for examination for promotion.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Wisconsin with Rear Admiral Casey on board arrived at the Navy Yard Bremerton, Washington, June 6. The Wisconsin goes to the yard for a general overhauling and repairing which will take two months or more to complete. In addition to other repairs she may, if the necessary material arrives in time, receive a new system of ventilation, and in that case will remain three months or more.

A trial of a new electric launch is being made at the Navy Yard New York.

The U.S.S. Dixie, which has been in service as a training ship, and was recently sent to Martinique and St. Vincent with relief supplies, is to be converted into a hospital ship. She will take the place of the Solace, used in the Santiago campaign as a hospital vessel and now engaged in carrying officers and men and supplies between San Francisco and Manila.

The U.S.S. Manila, the first of the Spanish vessels captured by Admiral Dewey on May 1, 1898, to be sent to the United States, reached San Francisco from Manila June 13. She consumed two months in making the voyage. Good weather was met with until June 10, when a stiff gale came up. The vessel was forced to lay to for twenty-four hours. All sails that could be repaired were set. On June 13 the United States weather observer at Point Reyes sighted the Manila in distress and the Slocum was sent to her assistance and she was towed into port.

The schedule for the week ending June 21, 1902, at the Naval War College was as follows: Monday, committee 1, tactical studies; committee 2 and 4, tactical games; committee 3, duel game; naval tactics, Commander Murdock. Tuesday, committees 1 and 3, strategic situation; committee 2, tactical studies; committee 4, duel game; naval tactics, Commander Murdock. Wednesday, committee 1, duel game; committees 2 and 4, tactical game; committee 3, tactical studies; naval tactics, Commander Murdock. Thursday, committees 1 and 3, tactical games; committee 2, duel game; committee 4, tactical studies; naval tactics, Commander Murdock. Friday, committee 1, tactical studies; committees 2 and 4, tactical games; committee 3, duel game; naval tactics, Commander Murdock. Saturday, strategic situation.

The U.S.S. Alert has sailed from Monterey, Cal., for Mare Island, where, on her arrival, she will be placed under the care of the various departments of that yard for the usual overhauling and repairs made necessary by her winter campaign on the lower coast.

The U. S. Cruiser Boston, which has been under repairs at the Mare Island Navy Yard since her return from Manila following the conclusion of the war with Spain, will soon be placed in commission for sea service and will probably be attached to the North Pacific Squadron with headquarters at San Francisco.

We learn there is no truth in the report that Rear Admiral Wise and Rear Admiral Clark have applied for retirement. They have no intention of doing so.

The publication in the United States of Admiral Crowninshield's review has given offense to the Government of Italy, and Signor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, on June 19, made it the subject of an official complaint to the Department of State.

He has been assured by the Secretary of the Navy that the Navy Department had not only not authorized the publication but deprecated it. The Ambassador pointed out to the State Department that Admiral Crowninshield's charge that the accused officers were victims of "revolting indignities" in a Venetian prison, was an affront to his Government. The Navy Department will institute an investigation to ascertain how the official report of Admiral Crowninshield's review became public.

Hereafter the officer of the Navy Department who will act as Secretary of the Navy in the absence of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary will secure that honor by designation by the President and not by seniority of rank. President Roosevelt has directed that Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, shall be the acting Secretary when Secretary Moody and Assistant Secretary Darling are away.

Orders have been sent out by the Navy Department to fit all ships of the North Atlantic station, now undergoing repairs, with spars for receiving wireless telegraph messages. This movement is part of the preparation for the war practice to take place in the West Indies next winter. Before installing the wireless telegraph apparatus on each ship Admiral Bradford will conduct experiments at Washington and Annapolis, and between these two points, to determine the relative merits of four wireless telegraph systems of European invention.

THE CASE OF GENERAL JACOB H. SMITH.

The Secretary of War will issue orders to General Jacob H. Smith to proceed to the Department of California and report to the Adjutant General of the Army with a view to his assignment to the command of the Department of Texas. This action of the War Department would certainly indicate that the court-martial in the case of General Smith acquitted that officer. The President has not yet reviewed the case, and will not until the arrival in Washington of the papers in the case of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps. These papers are being brought on the transport Kilpatrick, which is expected to arrive at San Francisco at any time.

The record of the trial of General Smith has been received by the President, and contains the exact language of the admissions made by Colonel Woodruff, counsel for General Smith, in regard to the orders issued to Major Waller. In the charge against General Smith of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, he pleaded "not guilty."

Colonel Woodruff admitted the statements of fact in the specification under the charge saying: "The accused desires to simplify this case as much as possible and admits that he was commanding general of the Sixth Separate Brigade, Division of the Philippines; that Major Waller was one of the subordinate officers, commanding a sub-territorial district, and that he did give him personal instructions relating to hostiles under arms in the field, and he did instruct him not to burden himself with prisoners, of which General Smith already

had so many that the efficiency of his command was impaired, and did tell him that he wanted him to kill and burn in the interior and hostile country; and did further instruct him that the interior of Samar must be made a howling wilderness; and did further instruct him that he wanted all persons killed who were capable of bearing arms and were actively engaged in hostilities; and that he did designate the age limit at ten years, as boys of that age were actively engaged in hostilities against the United States authorities, and were equally dangerous as an enemy as those of more mature age."

The judge advocate asked this question: "Does the accused admit that as his statement?"

"I do," was the response of General Smith.

Major Waller testified, according to the record, that he had been told to kill and burn, but he understood that these instructions did not relate to all the inhabitants of Samar, but only to those engaged in hostilities, and he denied that General Smith had authorized any killing or burning not demanded by circumstances or authorized by the laws of war. The evidence submitted by General Smith in defense, was divided under the three heads:

"First—The character and methods of the natives of Samar.

"Second—Evidence showing the military conditions existing in Samar when General Smith took command.

"Third—The plans formed by him to meet those conditions and the result."

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury holds that an enlisted man of the Marine Corps returning to the United States from service on a station beyond the limits of the States and territories comprising the Union, is entitled to the increase of pay allowed by the Army appropriation act of March 2, 1901, while returning from such station, although performing duty on board a naval vessel.

It has also been held by the Comptroller that a musician of the Marine Band retired under the act of Feb. 14, 1885, should be paid three-fourths the pay of his grade as fixed by law from time to time notwithstanding it may not be the same as it was when he was retired.

In the case of the claim of Assistant Surgeon Fred. M. Bogan, U.S.N., for two months extra pay for service in the temporary force of the Navy during the war with Spain, the Comptroller decides that acceptance of a commission in the Regular Service, although it may operate to discharge him from the temporary force, is not such a discharge as is contemplated by the act of March 3, 1896.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN ARMY UNIFORMS.

The Army Uniform Board, of which Major General Hughes is the president, is now holding daily sessions in Washington and, it is expected, will make its final report to the Secretary of War in about ten days. Several exceedingly important and far-reaching changes have already been tentatively decided upon by the board, but the many details incident to changing the uniforms of both officers and enlisted men, have not, of course, yet been definitely decided upon. Probably the most important general change which will be recommended by the Uniform Board is the complete abolition for all arms of the Service—both for officers and men—of the blue cloth uniform for service or field use. The members of the board are agreed that the experiences of the past four years have clearly demonstrated that the blue uniform is not serviceable for field use. The Army now has a tropical uniform of khaki which has proved most serviceable and it has been decided by the Board that the field or service uniform shall be of a uniform color—probably brown made of heavy cloth for cold climates and of light for the tropics. Some parts of the present blue uniforms will be retained by the board. But the board will recommend that in the future the blue uniform shall only be worn on occasions where full dress is required. In order to make the present blue uniform for enlisted men sufficiently decorative for full dress there will be an addition of braid and other fancy appendages.

It is perfectly safe to state that the Uniform Board will make some radical recommendations in the matter of the full dress uniform for commissioned officers. The helmet is to be abolished. A cap, of the same general shape, and possibly exactly the same, as has recently been adopted by the Engineer Corps will be substituted for the helmet and will be worn on occasions of full dress. The campaign hat will be worn by both officers and men with the field or service uniform. The shoulder knot worn with officers' full dress will be done away with and a gold braid decoration for the shoulder will be substituted. This decoration will lie flat on the shoulder and will not only be more decorative than the knot, but will be, as well, much more comfortable. Several other detailed changes in the full dress uniform of officers are now under consideration by the board.

For the cavalry arm of the Service the riding trousers will be of the same neutral color and will end between the knee and the ankle. No decision has yet been reached by the board regarding the leggings, but a majority of its members seem to favor the adoption of a wrapping for the legs similar to that used in the British army.

It is probable that the knapsack will be abolished, and in its place there will be a canvas bag that will be suspended by a straps over both shoulders. The bag will hang about the middle of the back.

A statement furnished by Secretary Root in response to a Senate resolution shows that the total cost of the Philippine War to date, is \$170,326,580, from which is to be deducted, what would have been the cost of maintaining such proportion of the Army as would have been kept in the Service in any event. The present force in the Philippines is almost 23,000 men, and this will soon be reduced to 18,000.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Manila, June 16, 1902.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Logan sailed June 12 from Appari, 377 enlisted men, 7th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, 787 enlisted men 16th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, 27 general prisoners, eight insane, 7 sick.

Notify Department of California.

CHAFFEE.

The War Department is advised that 2d Lieut. Thomas Ryan, Philippine Scouts, committed suicide June 14 at Oroquieta, Misamis, Philippine Islands, mind unsettled.

The War Department is advised of the arrival of the transport Kilpatrick at San Francisco, with the following military passengers: Capt. W. M. Crofton, 1st Inf. F. L. Wells, 11th Inf.; E. P. Lawton, 19th Inf.; John C. McArthur, 25th Inf.; Chas. A. Hedekin, 2d Cav., and Doctors W. H. Winterberg, Geo. L. Painter and Williams, of the Medical Department; Contract Surg. Strong; Lieuts. Irwin L. Hunanater and E. R. Coppock, 3d Cav.; F. Smith, Art. Corps; John P. Wade, 3d Cav., and Lewis Foster, 6th Cav.; James Conway, Philippine Scouts; Troops G and H, 3d Cav.; 116 enlisted men, 64 discharged soldiers, 62 short term men, 133 marines, accompanied by three officers of that corps.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 17.

Following is the detail of officers to be attached to the Naval Academy during the summer months:

Officer in charge. First detail, June 9 to Aug. 5—Lieut. J. S. McKean, U.S.N.; Lieut. E. L. Beach, U.S.N.; Lieut. A. M. Proctor, U.S.N.; Lieut. R. C. Moody, U.S.N. Second detail, Aug. 5 to Sept. 30—Lieut. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N.; Lieut. C. P. Burt, U.S.N.

Academic duty. Examination of candidates. Mathematics—Professors W. W. Hendrickson, S. J. Brown, P. R. Alger, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N. English—Lieut. E. L. Beach, U.S.N.; Professors A. N. Brown, F. Willing.

September instruction—Professors S. J. Brown, U.S.N. W. W. Johnston, D. J. Dashiell, E. T. Warburton, F. W. Johnston. Special instruction, 4th class—Professors H. Marion, P. J. des Garennes, C. V. Cusack.

Officer in charge of ships, Comdr. G. L. Dyer, U.S.N. Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Eldridge, E. T. Warburton, F. W. Bartlett, F. C. Bieg, engineering; Surgs. F. W. F. Wieber, A. M. D. McCormick, P. A. Surg. J. B. P. Dennis, Asst. Surg. R. A. Bachmann, U.S.N., Medical officers.

The naval appropriation bill carries with it an appropriation of \$200,000 for dredging out Severn river in front of the Naval Academy. The channel between Horn and Greenberry Points at its very best is but 23 feet. The channel will be dredged to the depth of about 30 or 35 feet so that the large warships can enter the harbor without any danger. In Annapolis harbor inside the two points the depth of the channel is 30 feet. A light house will be erected on the site of Santee's wharf so that between Greenbury Point Light and Santee's wharf, vessels will have no difficulty entering the harbor day or night. The dredging will be used to fill in the grounds recently taken for the Naval Academy improvements.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., June 13, 1902.

With the famous 9th Infantry on board, the Army transport Warren steamed into port Thursday morning, June 12, bringing 1,000 passengers and the remains of 42 dead soldiers. Fine weather was encountered throughout the trip, which, with the exception of two deaths, was uneventful. The most notable passenger on board was Major L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C. Other passengers on the Warren were: Major E. B. Robertson, Capt. F. L. Palmer and P. W. Davidson, Lieuts. G. T. Bowman, J. M. Craig, E. H. Agnew, L. P. Williamson, G. E. Rucker; Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. W. E. Parkman, Mrs. J. W. Fuger, Mrs. R. M. Poulin, Mrs. F. Schiller and Contract Surgeon W. E. Parkman. Thirty-six men and four officers, Major R. P. P. Wainwright, Lieut. C. G. Hall, J. H. Lewis and T. A. Rothwell, of the 5th Cavalry, are among the new arrivals in the casual camp.

With colors flying, Col. Jacob Kline, with the headquarters, band and six companies of his regiment, the 21st Infantry, left the garrison Tuesday morning, June 10, for Fort Snelling, Minn.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the Department, paid a visit to the General Hospital, Tuesday morning. The sick and wounded soldiers of the General Hospital are entertained every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings with a concert given by the 3d Cavalry and 7th Infantry bands.

Lieut. James Edward Palmer, U.S.N., was married in San Francisco, June 11, to Mrs. Anna Key Mace. The ceremony took place at St. Luke's Church, and was performed by the Rev. Burr M. Weedon. The bride was given away by her brother. There were no attendants. A feature of the wedding was the handsome decorations made by the use of Naval trappings of gold lace and brass buttons. The bride wore a handsome gown of pale pink jersey cloth. A white gauze hat trimmed with pink roses and a bouquet of bridesmaid roses completed the costume. At the conclusion of the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the Hotel Bella Vista. Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer left on the afternoon train for Lake Tahoe, where the honeymoon will be spent. Upon their return they will reside at Mare Island where the groom is stationed.

Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, 28th Inf., and Lieut. Nelson Read Johnson, 30th Inf., are in the city en route to the Philippines.

On Wednesday evening, June 4, Miss Mary Hobbs, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles Hobbs, entertained forty-five of her friends at a geography and progressive card party. Small flags were used as score cards while beautiful large flags were the prizes, which were carried off by Lieut. O. H. Dockery, Miss White, and Capt. I. N. Lewis.

Colonel and Mrs. Jacob B. Rawles were serenaded Thursday afternoon, June 5, by the 7th Infantry band. The officers of the garrison and those from the camp were present, causing the affair to be somewhat of an informal reception.

Mrs. Hunt of St. Louis is visiting Mrs. Keller and her son, Captain Keller.

Saturday was a gala day in the garrison. The tennis court was a scene of much merriment. Tents were stretched and red and blue flags were in evidence. The affair was a tournament, the players being Capt. D. J. Rumbough, Mrs. Kerwin and Capt. I. N. Lewis of the garrison, and Capt. H. H. Pattison, Mrs. Bush and Lieut. F. E. Buchan of Angel Island. There were no prizes, but at the close of the game Presidio had won all the honors.

Lieut. C. C. Collins, who has been executive officer of the general hospital for some time, has been relieved from duty, and will leave for the East in a few days.

Paymaster-General Bates, who arrived from Manila a short time ago, was a guest of honor on Monday evening, June 9, at a dinner given by Mr. S. G. Murphy at the Pacific Union club. Other guests were General Hughes, Col. D. D. Wheeler, Major C. A. Devol, Col. F. M. Cox and Col. J. L. Chamberlain.

On Thursday evening, June 12, Miss White entertained nine of her friends at supper, after which the jolly party went to the Chutes.

Lieutenant Patterson, of the Artillery Corps, and his bride are among the new arrivals at Alcatraz Island.

A large party attended a tennis tournament held at Angel Island, June 12, the players being Mrs. Kerwin, Capt. I. N. Lewis, and Capt. E. J. Rumbough from Presidio, and Mrs. Bush, Capt. H. H. Pattison and Lieut. F. E. Buchan of Angel Island. Fly tents were stretched and light refreshments served during the afternoon. The honors were carried off by the Presidio trio, the score being 2 to 1.

Mrs. A. Girard, who has been visiting her sister and brother, Captain and Mrs. I. C. Jenks of Angel Island, left June 12, for Los Angeles, Cal.

Capt. J. S. Kulp, of Angel Island, his mother, Mrs.

Kulp and cousin, Miss Loomis, were tendered a surprise Wednesday evening, June 11, by the members of the garrison. The party met at the home of Col. and Mrs. M. C. Foote and from there went to the home of Captain Kulp. Dancing and various games constituted the amusements of the evening. Those present were: Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Kerwin, Col. and Mrs. Foote, Capt. and Mrs. Jenks, Lieut. and Mrs. Buchan, Lieut. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Pattison, Mrs. Furrington, Mrs. McNair, Capt. C. F. Armistead and Lieutenant Taylor. Mrs. Kulp left on June 12 for her home in Wilkesbarre, Penn., accompanied by her niece.

The many friends of Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard regret to learn that they are to leave the garrison so soon, although they congratulate the Colonel upon his promotion. They will be missed from the society of the garrison as both have been ruling spirits since their stay here.

Among the Army officers registering at Department Headquarters during the past week were: Chaplain James A. Dalton, Lieut. Nelson R. Johnson, Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, Major A. C. Ducat, Major R. L. Bullard, Major Clifford Game, Col. H. C. Wood, retired, Capt. I. N. Lewis, Lieut. J. W. Lacour, Col. Jacob Kline, Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, Lieut. R. V. Corput, Major R. P. Robins.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 14, 1902.

Society in the post has been busily engaged during the past week filling its various appointments and the events have been well worthy of its attention. One of the pleasant event of the week was the Ping-Pong party, Monday night, June 9, by Miss Creary in honor of her brother, Capt. William F. Creary, who has just returned from the Philippines with his Company of the 12th Infantry, now stationed here. The guests were mostly of the unmarried set and a very pleasant evening was passed. Among the guests were the Misses Bubb, Wood, Carolan, Capt. J. P. Harbeson, Lieuts. Lyles, White, Falls, and Jackson.

Tuesday night Mrs. Styer, wife of Capt. H. D. Styer of the 13th Infantry, who is living in Salt Lake City during Captain Styer's service in the Philippines entertained the post people at a very delightful card party. "Sixty-three" was the game played, and the prizes were won by Miss Carter, of Salt Lake City, and Capt. F. S. Cocheu and Lieut. Moor N. Falls, of the post. Among the others who played were Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Pardee, Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturges, Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, the Misses Bubb, and Creary, Capt. W. F. Creary, Capt. Harbeson, Lieuts. Lyles, Jackson and Falls. Delicious refreshments were served and a most enjoyable evening was passed.

Wednesday evening the bachelor officers gave another of their delightful hops in Amusement Hall. The evening was an ideal one for dancing and with the pretty summer gowns worn by the ladies and the white uniforms worn by the officers, reminded one of the beautiful hops given in Manila. The regimental orchestra furnished the music for dancing and refreshments were served in the officers club. Quite a number of strangers now visiting in Salt Lake City attended the hop and everybody had a most delightful time.

Thursday evening the Misses Sherman of Salt Lake City gave a Ping-Pong party for the post people and those who attended expressed themselves as having had a pleasant time.

Mrs. Kulp, mother of Capt. John S. Kulp, Medical Dept., U.S.A., passed through Salt Lake City en route from Angel Island, Cal., where she had been visiting her son, to her home in Wilkesbarre, Pa. During her short stay here she was entertained at luncheon by Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn at the post.

Lieut. DeWitt C. Lyles left Friday on a three months leave of absence, on a visit to his home in Maryland.

Mrs. Hoyt and son, of Des Moines, Iowa, family of Major Henry F. Hoyt, arrived in the post Saturday, and will remain during the Major's tour of duty at this post.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 18, 1902.

Although comparatively quiet after the excitement and stir attending the centennial exercises and graduation, the past week has been interesting and eventful. The first parade under the direction of the new officers, was held on Thursday evening on the cavalry plain. Cadet Grant is the new adjutant, cadet MacArthur the first captain. On Friday evening an attempt was made to hold an open-air hop in camp, making use of the platform erected for use on the evening of the illumination. Unfortunately dancing had only begun when a shower broke and an adjournment to Thayer Hall was necessary.

The polo game between Squadron A and West Point drew many visitors to the post on Saturday afternoon. Messrs. Leverett Colby, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., Henry Montague Earle, and R. G. D. Douglas represented Squadron A. West Point was represented by Col. Treat, Capt. Barnum and Averell, and cadet Smith, C. F. of the 1st class. Mr. Henry L. Herbert was referee. The playing was very even during the first period which resulted in a score of 2 to 2. The superior training and agility of the polo ponies ridden by the visitors won the game for the squadron. The intelligence displayed by the little animals was one of the most interesting features of the game. The final score was 7 1-2 to 2 1-2.

The Columbia boat crew spent a few hours at the post on Sunday on the way to Poughkeepsie.

The impressive ceremony attending the swearing in of the new 4th class was held on Monday afternoon at 6-10 on the grass plain. The superintendent, adjutant, and the notary, Mr. William Ward took up positions in the center of the plain facing the new cadets. The corps of cadets and U.S.M.A. band were formed on the parade ground opposite. The oath was read and each and 4th class man signified his assent by raising his right hand, the older cadets being at "attention", while the new members of the corps were standing with hands upraised. The band played the Star Spangled Banner. The new cadets are under the command of Capt. Thompson, the senior cadet drillmasters being, Cadets Farnum and Gilmore, lieutenants of the 1st class.

A valuable souvenir of the West Point centennial is found in the menu of the centennial banquet. It is printed in red and black lettering on rough edged paper and tied with a cord of grey, black and gold. On the first page of cover is a view of West Point with its fortifications in 1780 by Major L'Infant. A print dated 1790 gives a curious view of West Point at the close of the war. Another dated 1825, shows the various buildings of the Military Academy at that date, while in the foreground is a cadet; a helmet with a gigantic

plume upon his head, a sword held in the manner of a walking stick, a coat faintly resembling the one now in use, a sash about his waist tied in front, full trousers with Turkish effect, and long pointed shoes. In the middle distance is, probably, the corps of cadets at parade.

From a painting dated May 15, 1828, we get a reproduction of the north view with quarters and parade ground. In all of these the buildings look like toy houses. The old Academy building, 1838-1891 is reproduced in an excellent illustration. Parade 1900, is very fine; artillery drill 1901, West Point viewed from Fort Putnam, 1902, all very interesting. The color guard standing in front of the Academy building is the illustration on the back of cover the bill of fare and toasts occupy the center of the pamphlet.

Letters relating to the establishment and enlargement of the Military Academy from Washington and Jefferson. Eulogies pronounced by Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson occupy the first half of the pamphlet, while the last contains encomiums by James G. Blaine, Henry Ward Beecher, General Sherman, the late President Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and by the Secretary of War.

GRADUATING STANDING WEST POINT, 1902.

A change was made at the Military Academy this year in the wording of the diploma awarded to the graduates. The young men were recommended in their diplomas to the President for promotion "in the United States Army". Instead of in separate corps or branches as formerly. The class standing was noted on each diploma in red ink over the Adjutant's signature. On the final merit roll the customary recommendations to different corps were made by the Academic Board, but it was thought best not to put the detailed recommendations on the face of the diploma. As a change was made in the graduating standing after the printed list was prepared and furnished to us for publication, we repeat it here.

1 Mitchell, W. A.	28 Terrell
2 Hannum	29 Robertson, S. W.
3 Longley	30 Krumm
4 Ralston	31 Foley
5 Brooke	32 Griffith
6 Frazier	33 Stevenson, W. L.
7 Bell	34 Dockery
8 Stewart	35 Davis, W. M.
9 Carpenter	36 Mitchell, H. E.
10 Hinrichs	37 Zane
11 Frankenberger	38 Goodspeed
12 Casad	39 Eby
13 Allen, C. M.	40 Cowles
14 Munroe	41 McGinness
15 Gilbert	42 Nelly
16 Abbot, S.	43 Black, F. F.
17 Pegram	44 McCain
18 Jennings	45 Herr
19 Hodges, H. L.	46 Sheridan
20 Moran	47 Taulbee
21 Morrison, W. F.	48 Hobson
22 Williams, W. H.	49 Bower
23 Valliant	50 Smith, A. W.
24 Crissy	51 Cooper, H. M.
25 Foster	52 Miller T.
26 Rehkopf	53 Miller, B. F.
27 Wilson, W. K.	54 Edwards

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 16, 1902.

Lieut. Col. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G.'s Dept., was casually at the post last week on duty pertaining to the investigation of the charges made against 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th Cav., for alleged mistreatment of natives in the Philippines.

Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., who has been visiting in Junction City and Fort Riley for the past two weeks, left last week for West Point, where he will take his entrance examination.

Capt. and Mrs. P. C. March entertained Capt. and Mrs. P. R. Ward, Capt. William A. Shunk and Colonel Crowder at dinner on Thursday evening, June 12. The 9th Artillery band furnished music during the early part of the evening.

The troops of the garrison will participate in the Fourth of July celebration in Junction City, which promises to be an affair of no small importance. The 9th Artillery band, mounted, will head the procession, consisting of troops from Fort Riley, State Militia, volunteer fire organizations, etc.

Fort Riley's baseball team tasted the sweets (?) of defeat on Friday afternoon on the home grounds, at the hands of a second rate team from Chapman, Kas., to the tune of 11 to 4. The game was on the emergency order and was a matter of favor to Fort Riley's part, in giving the visiting team an open date. However, it demonstrated very plainly to the home team: that no matter how excellent an article of ball an organization may put up, that failure to practice, and a don't-care careless style of play with a weaker team, is more than likely to give pride a horrible downfall. The lesson, long needed, has at last been administered, and from now on, the team's supporters look for the gilt edge ball that Fort Riley is always capable of putting up.

The 6th Battery with the field guns and material that are being tested at this point reached Fort Riley, June 16, after completing a practice march of 150 miles to Topeka and return. The battery and wagon train left the post on Wednesday morning and on the return trip stopped over Sunday at Eureka Lake, a distance of twelve miles from the post, in order that men and horses might find needed rest after the forced marching of the six previous days. Upon reaching the reservation this morning, the battery proceeded to the range and immediately began an exhaustive firing test, lasting until noon. The largest days march was from Rossville to Topeka and return, a distance of 32 miles, which was hard on man and beast as the day was excessively hot and the roads not even good. It is expected that the firing necessary to complete the test will be accomplished this week, and the guns then will be shipped to the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds for the final test.

Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, 4th Cav., was in Kansas City one day last week.

Sergeant Emmett R. Harris, Troop L, 8th Cav., received his commission on Thursday last as 2d lieutenant of artillery and expects to be assigned to the Coast Artillery.

Major H. M. Andrews, Capt. Geo. W. VanDeusen and Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Field Art., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., were visitors at the post on Monday and

Tuesday to witness the firing tests of the new field guns.

Sunday marked the opening of the new park on the Junction City side of the reservation, the 9th Artillery band rendering a concert of popular airs from 4 to 8.

The contract for the building of new officers quarters, cavalry and artillery stables and gun sheds and additions and alterations to cavalry and artillery barracks will doubtless go to Zeigler and Dalton of Junction City, that concern having offered the lowest bid for the total work, \$200,000. The remaining work will be divided among smaller contractors. Work must be commenced before July 1 and be completed in the following eighteen months. The total appropriations for construction, etc., at this point now reaches very near one-half million dollars.

The 9th Artillery band on Tuesday evening serenaded Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cavalry, commanding Troop L, who recently joined the post from detached service and leave of absence.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 16, 1902.

The transfer of Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th Cav., from Troop F to Troop M, will take him from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley. Captain Hughes is now on a leave of absence.

Col. Enoch H. Crowder, A.G.'s Dept., is here to take testimony in the proceedings against Lieut. F. T. Arnold, accused of cruelty to Filipinos at Basey, P. I. Lieutenant Arnold was in charge of one-half of Troop H, 4th Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

The new tennis court in the rear of the bachelor officers' quarters is about completed. By some the location is considered a poor one on the ground that it is in a basin formed by two hills and will hold water after rain-storms.

Lieut. Douglas McCaskey has been relieved as adjutant and recruiting officer, and Lieut. E. O. Perkins has been detailed in his stead.

The 4th Cavalry band leaves to-day for Fort Riley. It is a good band and the free concerts at the post have been much enjoyed by the town folks.

Mrs. Munn of Topeka, Kas., will spend this week with Mrs. G. W. VanDeusen. Mrs. VanDeusen spent Saturday in Kansas City.

Mrs. Thiebault entertained with a juvenile party on Wednesday evening in honor of her little nieces, the Misses Dickman.

An informal hop was given at Pope Hall on Friday evening.

FLORIDA NOTES.

St. Augustine, Fla., June 16, 1902.

The contracted Army circle here is looking forward to a hoped for expansion in the way of regarrisoning St. Francis barracks which would be vastly preferable financially to the merchants, and socially to the admirers of the blue and buttons, over the uses the barracks have been put to since the gallant Major Scantling went on the retired list and thus left Ordnance Sergeant Brown, custodian of old Fort Marion, the some garrison; though "cits." and orphan sufferers from the Jacksonville fire a year ago—and the more recent burned out patients of the railroad hospital, have occupied in their various way the several buildings. There's a longing to hear the bugle calls once more and to see the "soldiers parade."

Even our W.C.T.U.'s are anxious to see the boys come back from the Philippines and demonstrate the benefits of the "Water cure" since the "busting of that canteen" though "our" saloons may reap the benefit if it is proven that too much water makes "bloated drinkers" of the poor soldiers.

Col. Melville C. Corcoran has brought his interesting family to become Florida crackers. Sweet ones the ladies surely are. The gallant colonel has bent his sword into a potato hoe and with his son, Melville, has ventured into potato raising nearby, for retirement weighs heavy upon his active shoulders.

Mrs. Bennett, wife of Capt William E. Bennett, is anxiously looking forward for the return of his (16th Infantry) regiment from the Philippines, though the sparkling little lady and her pretty baby daughter are enjoying their sojourn here, which, by-the-way, is Mrs. Corcoran's home and where the lady was wooed and won by the (then) young Corcoran, a captain stationed here. It is said to have been a "good many" years ago, but one would not believe it when seeing the charming matron of to-day. Miss Kathrine Corcoran, is the junior gem in the brilliant Corcoran cluster, and while giving happiness by her presence is pining for the vivacity of the garrison life she so recently left at St. Thomas.

Major Surgeon E. D. Swift, retired, and Mrs. Swift (formerly Miss Wood) daughter of the dashing Major Wood of 12th Infantry fame, and their bright little son, have returned to New York via a Clyde ship, promising to return next fall.

MARCOTTE.

AN UNREWARDED HERO.

The following letter addressed to the Adjutant General of the Military Department of the North Philippines describes an act of splendid heroism on the part of an officer of the Army, Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st U.S. Inf., which has not yet received the recognition it deserves:

"Sir: From time to time I have seen chronicled in the daily press, both here and at home, acts of individual heroism by officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, and think it but right that such deeds should be brought before the public in general to show of what stuff a good military man is made. But many of these true heroes are too modest to tell of their own deeds. It is of one of the latter class that I wish to speak, namely Capt. C. R. Howland, who was in 1899 on General Wheaton's staff.

"At the landing of General Wheaton at San Fabian on Nov. 7, 1899, I was in charge of the quartermaster's launch San Francisco. Three days afterward a typhoon came up and the launch was disabled, having lost her rudder. The quartermaster, Captain Day, got the launch of the Oregon to tow me up the river into a safe place, but while doing this the fury of the tempest overtook us and the San Francisco struck on the bar. As the tide was falling nothing could be done then. I stayed on board with the crew. The quartermaster promised to send me one hundred men at midnight (high water) to get her off. When night set in the sea was making clean breaches over the boat and I waited anxiously for some signs of human beings coming in sight. I knew that the boat could not be saved, but it was at least half a mile through the surf to the nearest land. Midnight came. I saw fires on the beach, but it was on the side of the river where the insurgents were stationed. At

one o'clock A.M. I saw something in the breakers and thought it was a log washing out to sea. I watched it, and found at last that it was a man and coming up alongside, sometimes swimming, then again tumbled over by the breakers. It proved to be Capt. C. R. Howland. A water-logged boat that I had run alongside struck him in the back and I thought that he was killed, and I still think that but for his remarkable physique he would have been. He said that it was impossible for the men to come off, and as there was only one landing place on the beach he had come off to tell me that a bonfire would be kept up all night to guide me and my crew to safety. I tried to persuade him to stay on board, but he said that he had promised Captain Day that he would return and that he would. I refused to go, but before morning the boat broke up and I was obliged to leave, and if it had not been for Captain Howland coming off I and the crew of twelve natives would not have reached the shore. We were one hour in the water, but landed safely near the beacon fire.

"A man that will voluntarily risk his life to save the lives of others is in my estimation a true hero. I hope that you will bring this daring act of a brave officer before the Department and the public that he may get the credit due him; the credit that he is too modest to claim. Very respectfully,

"O. C. APIRE, MASTER Q.M.S., HANBISBURG."

Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, commanding Department of the North Philippines, has forwarded the above-quoted letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, to be added to the record of Captain Howland's services. General Wheaton's endorsement concludes as follows: "I was in command of the forces at San Fabian, P.I., at the time related within, and know that this communication is a correct account of Captain Howland's gallant conduct on that occasion."

IMPROVEMENT OF MANILA HARBOR.

The preliminary work on the \$3,000,000 Government contract in the Philippines is described by A. W. Clapp in an article in the Scientific American. The contract was awarded a short time ago to the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company for the improvement of the harbor of Manila and the building of a complete coal station at Cavite, and is one of the largest contracts of its kind ever given to a single concern. Harbor improvements comprise the dredging of that portion of Manila Harbor at the mouth of Pasig River, 4,500 feet wide by 8,011 feet in length; the removal of over 5,000,000 cubic yards of material; the building of 8,000 feet of stone breakwater, the top of which will be finished with a capping of concrete; the building of 4,500 feet of rough stone with no finish along the front of the walled city, following the contour of the famous Malacan drive.

The smaller contract is for the construction of a coal station located at Ianglei Point in the vicinity of the arsenal at Cavite. The principal work here is the building of mammoth steel coal bunkers, for which 4,500 tons of structural steel, 3,500 piles, 500,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 barrels of cement and a large amount of rock from the quarries will be used.

The company has established headquarters at Manila, near which are the company's ship yards. Here will be built a fleet of a dozen scows and a steel launch which will be used to tow the stone from the quarries across the bay. These barges will be 125 feet in length. The dredge will be shipped from the United States and put together at the yard. It will be a suction dredge built of steel.

Across the bay, 30 miles distant, are the quarries, where a large plant has been constructed. An aerial tramway, with a 1,000-foot span, extends across a small stream, by which barges are loaded. The tramcar can transfer 1,000 tons of rock every 24 hours. In all, 240,000 tons of rock are to be taken from this quarry and towed a distance of 30 miles across the bay to Manila.

A large wharf has been built at the quarry, at which vessels can land. Besides this roads have been constructed and a water supply established. These improvements, with drilling, hoisting and engines, will cost in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

The plant for work on the coal station will cost about \$75,000. Here will be established a ship yard, where more scows will be built as well as a small tug. In the construction of the wharves, barges and ship yards and work of all kinds, a million and a half feet of lumber have been used, besides many thousands of piles. All lumber and piling is of Douglas fir, and was shipped from Seattle. All hardware and groceries for the subsistence of the two camps have also been shipped from that point. The company will also have all coal used on the entire contract shipped from the United States.

When all preliminaries are completed work will be pushed as fast as possible. With the building of the breakwater in Manila Bay, which was commenced by the Spanish government and left half finished, the harbor will be one of the finest in the Orient. As the Pasig River is crowded when heavy storms are raging, as well as the bay, the breakwater constructed will give a refuge to all ocean-going craft of the world.

STATE TROOPS.

At the annual convention of naval militia officers in Baltimore, Md., June 13 and 14, Comdr. Edwin Geer, of the Maryland Naval Militia, president of the association, presided. Judge C. H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Capt. W. Swift, U.S.N., were in attendance and took an active part in the discussions. What most interested the meeting was a proposition to have the association use its influence to secure the passage through Congress of a bill establishing a naval reserve of men with some experience upon whom the Government can draw in times of need. There was so much difference of opinion as to the character this reserve should assume that a committee, consisting of the commanding officers at the meeting, was appointed to draw up a bill which will meet the views of both parties. It was finally decided that no action be taken at present on the proposed bill. Much favorable comment was expressed about the Dick Militia bill. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Comdr. Edwin Geer, first vice-president, Comdr. Douglas White; second vice-president, Comdr. W. E. Wirt; secretary, Lieut. E. G. Willard; treasurer, Washington Irving. Old Point Comfort was selected as the meeting place next year.

The three Figure of Merit prizes offered by the State of New York to the Naval Militia for Creedmoor shooting, have all been won by the 2d Battalion, Commander Foreshaw. The 3d Division won the first prize of \$100, the 1st Division the second prize of \$75, and the 4th Division the third prize of \$50. The final shoot for the Inter-Divisional prize was won by the 1st Division, Lieutenant Commander Ford, and Lieutenant Harmon have compiled a pamphlet consisting of examination questions for seaman and petty officers which are of great value. The questions cover all practical duties aboard ship, and also special questions as to inland waters, infantry, artillery and signaling, etc.

Colonel Dyer of the 12th New York on June 17 gave a very enjoyable dinner to the non-coms of Co. B in appreciation of their exceptionally good work at camp. Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt was among the special guests, and was introduced to the non-coms. The colonel remarked that he wished each company in the regiment would form a non-commissioned officers' association as Co. B has, and thinks that by each company's non-coms forming an association of this kind, that they can better discuss plans for the future betterment of the regiment. Co. B's association of non-coms is yet in its infancy, having been organized last October, and the work of the non-coms and the way they pulled together during the regiment's camp tour, proves it to be a good step towards promoting discipline and benefiting the general welfare of the 12th.

In reviewing the recent encampment of the First Brigade of Massachusetts, General T. R. Mathews, the Boston Sunday Herald of June 15 among other things says: "Guard duty was very well done, the men showed more than the usual knowledge of their duties, and were particularly well booked. The general discipline of the command was about all that could have been asked. The tour just completed was certainly a very great success in every way. There were no disturbances worth noticing or recording here. The provost marshal had but little to do; so little, indeed, that it was probably the lightest worked provost that a state encampment has ever employed. The food issued through the commissary general was again the subject of complimentary remark, being wholesome in quality and ample in quantity, while its cost to the commands was a trifle under 38 cents a ration. The policing of the camp was carried beyond anything ever attempted heretofore on the field. Possibly the greatest improvement noted and talked about on the field was the performance of the artillery battalion. Major Duchesney, admirably seconded by his battery commanders, worked the command into first place in the estimation of visitors. Its drills were enlivening and instructive."

The Fourth and Fifth Regiments and Troop A of the Maryland National Guard are preparing to send rifle teams to Sea Girt this season to take part in the international matches. It will be the first time that the Fourth has participated in these matches. The Fifth Regiment and Troop A had teams at Sea Girt last year. It is expected that all of the teams will be selected by the middle of July.

During the period from July 7th, 1902 to July 12th, 1902, inclusive, a Camp of Instruction in Rifle Practice will be established on the rifle range at Macon, Georgia. In addition to rifle practice, instructions will be given in guard duty and Company and Battalion drill. The Camp of Instruction will be under the command of the Inspector General of Rifle Practice.

The 47th and the 60th regiments N.G.N.Y., put in a very profitable week at the camp of instruction from June 7 to 14. The 47th at its first morning report had 613 members present, and 104 absent, and the 60th had 570 officers and men present, and 111 absent. Both regiments were earnest in their work and showed a willingness to learn, and are to be commended for their showing. General Smith was in command of the camp during the week, his staff during this week was composed as follows: Lieut. Colonel Thomas J. O'Donohue, assistant adjutant general; Lieut. Col. Nathan S. Jarvis, surgeon; Major Elmore F. Austin, quartermaster; Major John H. Townsend, assistant inspector; Major G. M. Carnochan, commissary, and Capt. William S. Scott, aide-de-camp. The General and his staff left for New York on June 14.

The books and papers of the 60th were in perfect condition, not one being sent back for correction. Colonel Phisterer specially complimented Adjutant Foley on the correctness of the reports.

Capt. Charles S. Richards, Quartermaster of the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., gave a theatre party and dinner on June 17 to the Quartermaster Sergeants and their details who helped him during the camp tour of the regiment. Captain Richards is one of the hardest working officers of the regiment and deserves great praise for the very able manner he has conducted the Quartermaster's Department. He is a great favorite with both officers and enlisted men.

Competitions for places on the rifle team to represent New York at Sea Girt, N. J., will be held at Creedmoor, July 8, 10 and 12.

At the 65th anniversary of the founding of the National Lancers of Boston, Mass., June 14, the defence of the red uniform which of late has been placed under the ban by the utilitarians, was perhaps the most notable feature of the day. Its wearers, from Capt. F. K. Neal, who commanded the column on its march through Boston streets in the morning out to Somerville and back, down to the private in the ranks, came to its aid. Faneuil Hall, where the banquet was held was decorated in their honor with flags and bunting of red, white and blue. The long tables were set off with generous bouquets of flowers placed at every plate, while on each table was a big floral centrepiece. At the head table placed on the platform were seated Capt. F. K. Neal with Surg. Gen. Blood of Gov. Crane's staff, Col. Curtis Guild, Capt. J. Stearns Cushing, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and President Arthur W. Dolan of the common council on his right. Seated at Capt. Neal's left were Col. William C. Capelle of the Governor's staff, Col. J. Payson Bradley, Speaker James J. Myers of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Chaplain W. H. Rider of the Lancers. The banquet proved very enjoyable, and a number of interesting speeches and toasts were made.

Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, N.Y., and officers and non-coms together with a detail of men will be on duty at the State camp on June 24 and 25, and during that time there will be target practice with the field pieces.

Members of Co. I, 8th New York, encamped at Van Cortlandt Park on the afternoon of June 14, remaining over Sunday. Cos. B and K will encamp at the same place on June 21 and 22, and Cos. H and C will hold a joint outing in the Bronx on July 4, 5 and 6.

Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys and counselors-at-law, of Washington, D.C., send us the following list of military patents granted June 4: Cartridge, J. Orcutt; firearm, W. F. Cole; firearm, automatic, J. A. N. Rasmussen; firearm, recoil-operated, J. M. Browning; firearm-sight, J. M. Browning; ordnance recoil apparatus, K. Delelein; powder and compounding same, smokeless, J. A. Denton and J. H. Preas; powder, smokeless gun, C. O. Lundholm; small arm, A. Frank. The following were granted June 11: cartridge, W. E. Hayner; cartridge-loading machine, metallic, G. M. Peters; gun, automatic, A. Noble; gun-tower, armored, R. Geelhaar; nitro-glycerine, apparatus for the manufacture of, F. L. Nathan, J. M. Thomson and M. B. Wesson.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

J. T. G.: The War Department does not care to make public the information you desire.

M. Y.: The bill you refer to will not it is said pass this session.

J. J. C.: Under the circumstances you relate we should say that the man you refer to was fully entitled to enter the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C. You should apply to the Board of Commissioners, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., and state the facts. If he was discharged from the Army with a good record, for disability incident to the Service, he is eligible for admission.

E. B. C.: The 10th Infantry, left for the Philippines in March and April, 1901, no date has been set for its return yet. Nor can it be definitely stated when it will be.

TARIRAN.: Your misunderstanding of the arrangement of lineal ranks is due to the fact that you have not taken into consideration the decision of the Attorney General which makes a man's service in the Army count from date of muster in and not from date of enrollment. Your dates are, therefore, erroneous. Bjornstad gets his place because of his length of service which is three days longer than Hawkins, etc.

A. K.: All the appointments in the grades of 1st and 2d Lieutenants of Infantry have been made. The names have all appeared in the Army and Navy Journal during different weeks.

S. R. M.: The information you desire has not been compiled yet by the War Department.

C.: The 6th Inf., sailed from Manila May 28 on the Sherman, and will be stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Furloughs are left entirely to regimental commander. No extra furlough for foreign service. Four months with full pay would be probable furlough of a 1st Lieutenant who has been 5 years without one.

A. H. B.: Are there any vacancies for 1st or 2d Lieutenants in the Porto Rican Provisional Regiment of Infantry? If so how many of each. Answer: There are no vacancies.

EX-HAVILDA.: Write Milo B. Stevens & Co., 313 Fourteenth street, Washington, D.C., as to pensions.

J. F.: Make inquiry of the Auditor for the Navy, Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

P. H. C.: Charles E. Swesey, late private, Battery D, 1st U.S. Artillery, was discharged by the way of favor, December 12th, 1900, at Jackson Barracks, La., per S. O. 285, A.G.O., Dec. 5th, 1900. Par. 9. There is no record of his subsequent enlistment in the regular army from date of discharge to May 20, 1902, (date of latest complete record of enlistment papers received.) The appointment of Acting Hospital Stewards in the Department will not be made until the papers from the Philippines are passed upon. This will be several weeks it is thought.

H. I. S.: The Sailors Handy Book, by Lieut. Commander E. F. Qualtrough, U.S.N., is a good book for you to have. Write D. Van Nostrand Company, 23 Murray street, New York City. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club of New York also publishes a very complete annual of its By-Laws etc. If you were to write the Secretary at Centre Island, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y., he might have a spare copy.

SUBSCRIBER.: For the stations of the 11th Cav. in the Philippines, see Army and Navy Journal of April 27 last. The address of the regiment for mail is simply Manila, P.I. It has not been ordered home. As soon as it is we shall publish the fact.

F. E. W.: An armored vessel is one that has heavy armor plates on her sides, a protected vessel, is one that has no side armor, but whose decks are armored with steel several inches thick, and so sloping at the sides to meet the hull below the water line. The guns are also protected with armor, and the sponsons are armored.

C. R. C.: The Drill Regulations have been modified as to the manual of Arms, which you can procure from the Army and Navy Journal office for 10 cents.

F. M. S.: The four companies of the 7th Infantry now in the Philippines, have not been ordered home.

CONSTANT READER.: It is the intention of the War Department to bring home troops as far as possible according to seniority of Foreign service, as soon as transportation is available. The requirements of the

service sometimes demand a departure from the schedule laid out.

E. P. P.: Asks about the day the 24th U.S. Infantry leaves Manila, P.I., for the United States? Answer: Watch the official dispatches published in the Army and Navy Journal each week, and other news.

M. B.: The authority for our answer to C. F. in our issue of May 31 is as follows: Sec. 3; Par. 52, of appendix reads as follows: "If at the right shoulder, left shoulder, trail or port arms, bring the piece to the order on halting; the execution of the order to begin immediately after halting."

A. H. K.: Asks, during the Spanish American War I served on the U.S.S. Harvard, am I entitled to Bounty money, if so how much (I served as a landsman); am I also entitled to a medal, who should I apply to for both? Answer: You are entitled to both. Apply to Secretary Moody for the medal and to the Auditor for the Navy, Treasury Department Washington, D.C., for the bounty.

A. W. D.: (1) Are the additional interpretations, which you have published in your later edition of the "Infantry Drill Regulations," of any authority in deciding how a movement should be executed, and would they be taken as authority by officers of the Regular Army. For instance in Par. 531, you see that in the original it says the men run toward the corporal, and in the interpretations it says, "if the squad is rallied without advancing. If it forms in line the corporal's position is three paces in the rear of the centre." (2) Again in Par. 572, original interpretations, referring to firing by sections, "the corporal steps not more than one pace to the rear of his place as skirmisher," which it seems is on line with his men. Are both sets of interpretations of equal authority or can only the original regulation be taken as such? I am told that the latter is to be depended upon and not the other. (3) In skirmish line and advancing, if the command "rally by squad" be given, do the corporals halt their squads or continue to advance with them. Answer: (1) Our interpretations were made by the recorder of the board who prepared the present tactics and other tactical experts, and have such authority as belongs to an intelligent interpretation of the text of the Drill Regulations. If they should in any case conflict with the text of the Regulations the text of course prevails. (2) In firing by sections the Corporal is in line and fires with the section. If in section and deployed as skirmishers and the command be: Fire by squad, the Corporal falls back one pace in rear of his place in line and gives the necessary orders to his squad. (3) Unless otherwise cautioned the "rally" would halt the advance, on, or slightly in advance of the line. If the corporals continue to advance, the men rally in his immediate rear and follow and form as he may direct. (2) In firing by sections the Corporal is in line and fires with the section. If in section and deployed as skirmishers and the command be: Fire by squad, the Corporal falls back one pace in rear of his place in line and gives the necessary orders to his squad. (3) Unless otherwise cautioned the "rally" would halt the advance, on, or slightly in advance of the line. If the corporals continue to advance, the men rally in his immediate rear and follow and form as he may direct.

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BORN.

LEJEUNE.—At Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., June 9, to the wife of Capt. John A. Lejeune, U.S. Marine Corps, a daughter.

McCLOSKEY.—At Fort Worden, Wash., May 28, 1902, to the wife of Capt. Manus McCloskey, Artillery Corps, U.S.A., a son.

MOODY.—At Annapolis, Md., June 13, 1902, to the wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody, U.S.N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

ASSERSON-PIGMAN.—At Boston, Mass., June 12, 1902, Ensign William C. Asserson, U.S.N., to Miss Isabelle Pigman, daughter of Capt. George W. Pigman, U.S.N.

BERGLAND-PITTS.—At Baltimore, Md., June 5, 1902, Mr. John McP. Bergland, son of Major Eric Bergland, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bergland, to Miss Alice Lloyd Pitts.

BRODHEAD-GARDNER.—At Richmond Hill, Long Island, N.Y., Mr. Geo. H. Brodhead, son of the late Col. Josiah A. Brodhead, U.S.A., to Miss Julia Gardner.

CALIFF-HARDY.—At Louisville, Ky., June 4, 1902, Major Joseph M. Califf, Artillery Corps, U.S. Army, to Miss Katharine W. Hardy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Edward Hardy of Louisville.

CHOWNING-THIES.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Dr. William N. Chowning to Miss Sophie Thies, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Thies.

CUNNINGHAM-FEALY.—At St. Matthews, Washington, D.C., June 18, 1902, Lieut. Mack Kenny Cunningham, Signal Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Mary Rita Fealy.

HINKLEY-HART.—At Hartford, Conn., June 18, 1902, Capt. Jas. W. Hinkley, Art. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Atheline Louise Hart.

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June 11, 1902, Lieut. James E. Palmer, U.S.N., to Anna Key Mace Messersmith, daughter of the late Medical Director John S. Messersmith.

PINNEY-BROGDEN.—At Annapolis, Md., June 18, 1902, Ensign Frank L. Pinney, U.S.N., to Miss Mary S. Brogden.

PRICE-WHALING.—At St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee, Wis., June 11, 1902, the Rev. Charles Stanley Lester officiating, Gilmore Delaplaine Price, only son of Lieut. Col. Butler D. Price, 4th U.S. Inf., and great-grandson of the late Dr. Isaac Senter of Providence and Newport, R.I., to Miss Elizabeth Arnold Whaling, daughter of Mr. John Arnold Whaling, Philadelphia, Providence and Newport papers please copy.

SMITH-WEDDEL.—At the Presbyterian Parsonage, Boise, Idaho, June 7, 1902, Lieut. Betah Smith, 17th Inf., and Mrs. Ida V. Weddel, Bloomington, Ill.

SNYDER-WALCOTT.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., June 10, 1902, Ensign Charles P. Snyder, U.S.N., and Miss Cornelia Lea Walcott, daughter of the late Civil Engineer C. C. Walcott, U.S.N.

VALLIANT-QUINTARD.—On Friday, June 13, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, by the Rev. F. W. Brathwaite, Nina Taylor, daughter of the late Edward A. Quintard, to Lieut. Rigby Dewoody Valliant, U.S.A.

WILLING-McNAIR.—At Brookhaven, Miss., June 5, 1902, Lieut. Wildurr Willing, to Miss Jessie McNair.

DIED.

BATES.—At Washington, D.C., June 12, 1902, Major Robert F. Bates, U.S.A., retired.

FULLER.—At Pepin, Wisconsin, June 12, 1902, in her 60th year, Mrs. Hiram Fuller, mother of Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., and of Lieut. Elverson E. Fuller, 12th U.S. Infantry.

HOWARD.—At Annapolis, Md., June 14, 1902, Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, wife of Capt. Douglas A. Howard, U.S.A.

HORNER.—At Marshall, Va., June 15, 1902, Passed Asst. Surg. Frederick Horner, Jr., U.S.N.

RYAN.—At Oroquieta, Miramis, P.I., June 16, 1902, by suicide, 2d Lieut. Thomas Ryan, Philippine Scouts.

WILSON.—At Washington, D.C., June 17, 1902, Mrs. John M. Wilson, wife of Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Armeebblatt of Vienna states that naval maneuvers of the Austrian fleet are to begin on June 15, and that the various exercises will last three months. The squadron which has visited Toulon, under Rear Admiral von Rippert, the Monarch, Wien and Budapest, and a number of cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats will take part.

It is intended to introduce the Obry appliance for controlling the course of torpedoes in certain French vessels. The apparatus is intended to assure the horizontal rigidity of the course by means of a gyroscopic ring, whose axis preserves a constant direction independent of the accidental causes which might modify the direction of the action of the torpedo at the moment of discharge.

A curious accident which happened at Meerut, India, on June 6 is reported in the British press: Capt. William Carr, Indian Medical Service, attached to the 6th Jats was bottling some whisky in the mess from a cask, when someone standing by struck a light to see if the cask was empty. There was a severe explosion, the cask and all the bottles of whisky being destroyed, and the mess set on fire. Captain Carr was so seriously burnt that he afterwards succumbed to his injuries.

Much difference of opinion seems to exist in Continental Armies, says the United Service Gazette, with regard to the value of the shields for the protection of the men actually serving the guns, which form part of the equipment of the new French field batteries. By the French military press these shields are much belauded, and it is claimed for them by some of their admirers that their use will revolutionize the employment of artillery on the field of battle. In the Austrian Army, however, it has been decided, after due consideration and many experiments, not to introduce the shields. It is argued that in the first place they are of considerable weight, and must therefore detract from the mobility of the battery. It has also been found that when one gun is very slightly, perhaps only one or two feet, retired behind another in an alignment—and even when the greatest care is taken this cannot always be avoided—a bullet, shrapnel

ball, or shell splinter striking the shield of the retired gun, will rebound or glance off and strike in rear or on the side the men behind the shield of the neighboring gun.

The Austrian Red Cross Society has for some time been engaged in endeavoring to solve the problem of enabling a wounded man to be carried off the field of battle by one bearer instead of two. After a great number of experiments, a bicycle stretcher has been devised which it is believed will enable this to be done, allowing the bicyclist to convey a wounded man quickly, safely and comfortably. The apparatus is simple and solid, and weighs only 50 lbs., and includes a hammock which when in use is kept extended by a rigid framework and an air cushion, and can be conveniently carried on the machine below the saddle.

The trial of Colonel Grimm, of the Russian Army, ended at Warsaw on June 14, with his conviction and sentencing to deprivation of all rights and to imprisonment at hard labor for twelve years. He was charged with having revealed Russian military secrets to a foreign power. It has been said that Colonel Grimm during ten years revealed to a foreign power every military plan prepared by Russia in the eventuality of war. The power to which Colonel Grimm is said to have disposed of his information has been variously designated as Germany, Austria and France. In Russia the betrayal of military secrets is not a capital offense unless this betrayal be made to a power with which Russia is at war.

The France Militaire gives an account of the work of the new French quickfiring guns in China, derived from a report presented by Lieutenant Colonel Taniel, who commanded the group of batteries. It was decided to dispense with horse and employ mules only. The first actual trial of endurance was in a march from Tung-chau to Tungling and the return to Hwang-chwang, in which two guns were employed. The road was very rough, and a binding dust was carried by an icy wind. On Nov. 7 the guns were floated on rafts across the Cha-ho, and afterwards in junks across the Pei-ho. They were dragged through marshes, in which the wheels sank to the axles, but minute examination showed that the mechanism was not in any way affected. The report gives several other instances of like experiences, illustrating the very great difficulties which attended the work of the drivers, but the gun carriages and ammunition wagons were sufficiently stout to resist every strain, and a most favorable opinion of the new material has been formed.

In connection with the large number of British officers invalided home from South Africa on account of enteric fever, statistics are given by the London Lancet as to the efficacy of inoculation and re-inoculation, and also of the immunity given by previous attacks of enteric of 250 officers recently invalided: 112, or 44.8 per cent., had been inoculated against enteric fever; 29, or 11.6 per cent., had had a previous attack of the disease; 109, or 43.6 per cent., had not been inoculated or had had a previous attack. Of the total number (250), 59, or 23.6 per cent., suffered from enteric fever in South Africa, but of these a considerable number were actually invalided on account of debility following this disease, so that the latter percentage cannot be put forward as representing the real proportion of officers infected. Of the 112 who were inoculated, 32, or 28.5 per cent., suffered from enteric. Of the 29 who had had a previous attack, only 3, or 10.3 per cent., had a second attack in South Africa; and of the 109 not inoculated, 24, or 22 per cent., had attacks. Of the 112 who were inoculated, 102 had been inoculated once, with 30 cases, or 29.4 per cent., and 10 with two cases, or 20.0 per cent., had been inoculated twice.

FRENCH SUBMARINE.

From the London Morning Post.

The submarine boat invented by M. Claude Goubet, which has just been sold, with patents to the newly formed British Submarine Boat Company, differs very greatly from the newest "Holland" type, to which the British submarines belong. While the latter have a reserve buoyancy when submerged, and are kept under by means of horizontal rudders, the Goubet boat possesses no reserve buoyancy when beneath the waves, its weight equaling its displacement. The latter, in fact, weighs nothing when submerged and the addition of even a glass

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STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: Hong Kong Maru, June 28, China, July 8; Doric, July 16; Nippon Maru, July 24; Peru, Aug. 1; Coptic Aug. 9, American Maru, Aug. 16; city of Pekin, Aug. 26.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, as follows: Sonoino, July 3; Ventura, July 24; Sierra, Aug. 14.

For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney; Aorangi, June 27; Moana, July 25.

From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong; Empress of China, July 7; Empress of India, July 28; Tartar, Aug. 4.

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Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn., Brig. General W. A. Kobbie, U.S.A.

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2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

3d Cav.—Headquarters Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops E and F, Yosemite National Park, Cal. Address other companies of the regiment, San Francisco, Cal., for the present.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, F, G, H, Manila. Will return to the United States as soon as transportation is available.

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13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L, Fort Yates, N. D.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo., (temporarily); B, and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; C, Fort (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

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17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23 and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.

25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Liscomb, Alaska; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.

41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, Presidio, Cal.; 61st, Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d Co., Fort Casey, Washington; 64th Co., Fort Miley, Cal.; 65th Co., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 66th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 67th and 68th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 69th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 70th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 71st, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 72d, Fort Casey, Wash.; 73d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 74d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 75th, Fort Williams, Me.; 76th, Fort Preble, Me.; 77th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 78th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 79th and 80th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 81st Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 83d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 85th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 86th and 87th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 89th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.

98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Camp Skagway, Alaska.

107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th, Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 126th Co., Fort Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, ordered to Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., will remain at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., until July 1902. K, Columbia, Tenn.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.

5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—Due at San Francisco from Manila, June 22. Address San Francisco, Cal., for present. Will be stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G and I, K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. C, D, H and M, sailed from Manila June 12 for San Francisco; Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, I, K and L, ordered to Philippines.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

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9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.

10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Brady, Mich.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

16th Inf.—Sailed from Manila June 12 for San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B, Fort Lawton; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Fort Douglas, Utah.

19th Inf.—Left Manila, May 28, for San Francisco, Cal. Address there for present.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; A, C, D, E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks Ohio; B, Fort Thomas, Ky.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. B, C, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Cos. A and D, Fort Keogh, Montana; Cos. I, K, L, M, Fort Yates, North Dakota.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; G and H, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Seattle, Wash., (temporarily at Fort Missoula, Mont.)

25th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and B, C, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; A, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

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BUSY DAY FOR PRESIDENT.

(From the Boston Herald.)

Gen. Curtis Guild received from President Roosevelt yesterday morning a letter stating that the hour of his arrival in Boston on June 25 will depend upon the adjournment of Congress. Owing to the uncertainty of its action, the exact hour cannot be determined at this time.

The president will be escorted to the Hotel Somerset, where he will stay while here. In the morning he will drive out to Cambridge to participate in the commencement exercises at Harvard University, where he will attend the dinner in the afternoon.

Because of the unusual crowd which will be present the corporation has directed that tickets will be required for admission to the college yard. Holders of degrees may obtain tickets by applying at the treasurer's office in Boston and in Cambridge at the Harvard Union, and temporary members of classes may obtain tickets from their class secretaries. Tickets will be ready for distribution after June 18.

At the conclusion of the commencement exercises the President will return to his hotel in time to go to the New Algonquin clubhouse, where the dinner tendered to him by the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish and American war will be served at 6:30 o'clock.

This organization covers most of the New England States, and includes only officers who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the Spanish and American war. The presiding officer at the dinner will be the commander of the order, Lieut. Col. Otis H. Merriam. The chairman of the entertainment committee is Col. James J. Frye, Commanding the 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. The dinner hour has been intentionally set very early, and the number of speeches made short, to enable the President at its conclusion to attend the dinner of the International League of Press Clubs, which has invited him to be its guest at a later hour.

There will be only three speeches made at the dinner. The President will respond for the United States, John D. Long for the Navy and Gen. Leonard Wood for the Army. Governor Crane, Mayor Collins and President Eliot, of Harvard University, have been invited to attend, but a purely military affair they will not be expected to speak.

Except these few guests at the head of the table, every person present will wear the service uniform. With the exceptions noted above, the guests are restricted to officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Volunteers and militia, the limited size of the dining room having made it imperative to fix a hard and fast regulation.

The flags of the regiments participating in the Spanish-American war, with those of the naval brigade, will form part of the decorations, and the music will be of a

strictly military character, including the various songs and marches which were familiar in Cuba and the Philippines.

GENERAL FORREST'S ILLITERACY.

General Forrest, the dashing Confederate cavalry leader, whose biography written by Captain J. Harvey Mathes, has just appeared in Appleton's Great Commanders Series, was noted for his illiteracy. In the appendix to the volume above mentioned, General James Grant Wilson, editor of the Great Commanders Series, adds the following, as related by General James R. Chalmers: "In writing, as in fighting, General Forrest was a law unto himself. His fighting was upon Napoleonic lines, prompted purely by the genius in him, and his word paintings were equally expressive and vivid."

"Having had no opportunities for study in early life, he did virtually all his correspondence during the war through Major Strange, his adjutant-general, and the major was a very accomplished man. But I once saw an endorsement from the general that was unique. A soldier came to him a third time asking for a furlough. Twice it had been refused, for we needed all the men that we could get at that time, and when the application appeared the third time, General Forrest, in his own handwriting, indorsed on the back of it, 'I told you twist (twice) Goddammit now,' and the man knew that he meant no."

TICKLISH POINT IN POLO.

From the Madras Mail.

While one of the backs of the opposite team who had ventured too far forward was making for his post toward the goal, a shot from one of the other team sent the ball after him. Overtaking him and coming in contact with the only exposed part of the pony, it caused the latter to drop his lifted tail with such promptness as to secure the ball underneath. The pony becoming frightened went straight through the goal, and the side who shot the ball claimed a goal.

JOKES BY JOHN PHOENIX

Here are some further examples of the humor of "John Phoenix." From a Fourth of July oration at Fort Vancouver, W.T., 1856: "Moreover, I assert it unblushingly, an" man in this country may marry any woman in this country he pleases, the only difficulty being for him to find any woman that he does please." Describing a visit to Boston, Phoenix tells of sitting in the horse cars opposite to a young lovely female in deep mourning, speculating sympathetically upon the details of her recent bereavement adding: "the young widow had been regarding me earnestly during this time, and probably

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imagined what was passing in my mind, for throwing her veil over her hat, she turned partly around toward me, and looking steadfastly in my face she winked her eye! Yes, sir, she winked her eye at me the moral Phoenix; and I arose from my ashes and left the metropolitan car."

A good story, the last perhaps in which our evasive enemy De Wet will figure, has just come home from the Cape. The report reached an energetic young officer in command of a column, that De Wet was in the neighborhood and had taken up his quarters in a farmhouse close by. Here at last was the chance of securing the gallant Boer who had so long and successfully defied pursuit. Our officer laid his plans most astutely, made elaborate arrangements by which he was able to surround the farm and break into the house. There, sure enough, was De Wet, in bed and sound asleep. He was aroused not without difficulty, and then our officer, full of justifiable importance, informed him that he was a prisoner. "How can that be?" asked De Wet, "here is Lord Kitchener's safe conduct to allow me to join the other delegates at Vereeniging."—Army and Navy Gazette.

An old housekeeper, says of the spices of Wm. Schotten & Co., of St. Louis, "I have tested these spices and they seem excellent, while the neat way in which they are put up in little cans with perforated tops, appeals to the heart of every housekeeper because it makes her cook smile with content at their con-

venience." Those of our readers who have purchased Schotten & Company's spices, either direct from the firm or from the Commissary Department are aware of their excellence.

Those who have not and are searching for pure ground spices, teas and coffees will make no mistake in selecting the products of Messrs. Schotten & Co., for their use. At a time when adulteration of food products is so common as it is to-day, it is a positive relief to the housekeeper to find such goods as Schotten's.

The latest estimates of what the Boer war has cost Great Britain place the figures at \$1,200,000,000 up to the present time. This exceeds by \$750,000,000 the cost of our war with Spain, to say nothing of what we have gained as the fruits of the contest, and is nearly one-fourth of the total amount that this Republic has expended in all its wars since it was established over a hundred years ago. President Kruger's promise that Great Britain would pay a price for her conquest of the Boers that would stagger humanity is thus being literally fulfilled.—Leah's Weekly.

America was the fashion in France in the days of Lafayette and Rochambeau. When Lafayette, noble and rich, came to America at the age of twenty to fight for the independence of the colonies all the gilded and dashing youth of France were emulous of his example. The Frenchmen who had served in the Revolutionary Army carried home with them magnificent descriptions of the glories and the wealth of the new country, and America was the sole topic of conversation.

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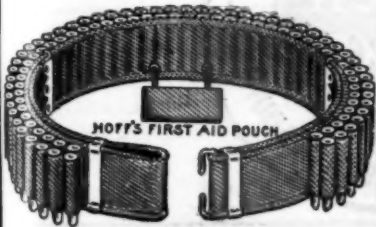
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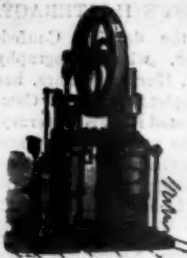
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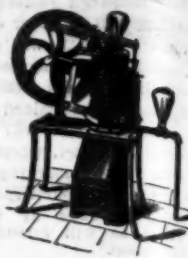


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